THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 17TH MAY.

THE HINDU of Madras, in reviewing the last annual report of the British Indian Association, says:

This Veteran Political body has completed its twenty-eighth year of existence. It is the oldest and most influential of all representative Associations in India reckoning among its members not only Zemindars, but also gentlemen belonging to other classes, such as merchants, lawyers, house-owners, &c. As Earl Northbrook said, "it consists of noblemen and gentlemen resident in Bengal. These noblemen and gentlemen include some of the most distinguished among the native population. Several of them are members of the Legislative Council of the Viceroy, or occupy positions of the highest importance." The Association has frequently had the honor of being invited both by the Local and Imperial Governments to offer its opinion on questions affecting the welfare of the public. Its influence has not, however, been confined to offering advices and suggestions to Governments; but it has been productive of the most wholesome result in that it forms a school for the political training of its members and a model of imitation for the people of the other provinces of the country. It has supplied to the Viceregal as well as to the Local Legislative Council some of the native members of a high reputation, and to this Association, we believe, much of the political life manifested in Bengal owes its existence. It therefore affords us great pleasure to review what such an Association has done during the past year. We need hardly say that it has more than justified its existence by its general work of immense usefulness; but during the past year it has had its most trying days.

We have thus attempted to review shortly the work of the British Indian Association during the twenty-eighth year of its existence; every year its usefulness increases and is appreciated by the public. The nation cannot feel too thankful for the disinterested labours of our fellow-countrymen of Bengal and we believe the public will join with us in wishing this estimable institution a long career of continued honor to itself and usefulness to the public and Government.

Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, the well known Home Ruler, thus concludes a letter to the *Times*:

'Then heartily do I rejoice at the overwhelming victory for 'which I have patiently laboured. The Liberal party cannot be too strong for my wishes or for the immediate work which it has to do. From South Africa to flogging in the army—from the Indian Vernacular Press Act to land reform and the country franchise—the programme of Liberalism commands the best wishes of the Irish Nationalist who calls himself none the less a friend of the British people because he is the irreconcileable enemy of British misgovernment."

WHEN THE FIRST BATCH of Native Civilians under the new rules was appointed in the beginning of this year Madras was left out in the cold. The omission has now been supplied. Mr. K. C. Manavedan Raja B. A. has been appointed a probationer in the Civil Service in the district of South Canara. The *Hindu* thus speaks of this young man:

Mr. K. C. Manavedan Raja is a member of the Zamorin family and he is therefore an aristocrat in the sense in which the Government would take it. But unlike other members of that class, we hear he is a young man of considerable intelligence. He is a graduate of this University and a student of the Presidency College. He took his degree in the year 1878 and he was a teacher in the Kerala Vidyasala of Calicut till his nomination to the Civil Service. We believe there will be no second nomination in this Presidency this year; so Madras will have proportionately one native Civil servant less than Bombay, under the new rules.

This is not fair.

WE HAVE RECEIVED from the Press Commissioner the following: Money in the Public Treasuries, and at the credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches, on the last day of the month of April 1880, with the corresponding figures on the same date in 1878 and 1879:

			Rs.
1878	...	...	13,80,37,000
1879	...	...	12,28,07,000
1880	...	...	11,49,94,000

WE READ in a London paper that the French Chamber was lately the theatre of a stormy debate. The charges of corruption brought by his late Secretary, M. Journault, against the Governor-General of Algeria, M. Albert Grevy, were the subject of discussion. As the Governor is a Senator, a special decree from the President was necessary to enable him to attend the Lower House and make his defence. M. Glodelle was the mouthpiece of M. A. Grevy's accusers, and said he had abused his power, and entered into suspicious relations with a certain Railway Company. The violence of M. Glodelle's speech led to his being temporarily excluded from the House; and for disrespect to the President of the Chamber and the President of the Republic, M. Gambetta obtained votes of censure upon other members. All this was done in a succession of scenes of the wildest excitement. M. Albert Grevy made a dignified defence, and ultimately a resolution was voted by a large number to the effect that they were fully satisfied with his Excellency's statement. A section of the House abstained from voting.

A DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE occurred at Marshfield, in Missoure, and half the town has been levelled to the ground, the ruins afterwards catching fire, and being completely destroyed. Seventy-eight persons have been killed, and many others are said to be dying from injuries received during the gale. There has been immense destruction of property, and hundreds of families are homeless.

EIGHT HUNDRED HOUSES have been destroyed by fire in the Canadian town of Hull, which is situated on the river Rideau, opposite Ottawa. Several lives were lost, and the damage done to property is estimated at £100,000.

TUESDAY, 18TH MAY.

THE CHILIANS have attacked Cuesta de los Angelos. After an hours' resistance the Peruvians left the place and took refuge in the mountains Torata has been occupied by a Chilian division. The Chilian Minister in London has received an official despatch from the Legation at Buenos Ayres, announcing the blockade of Callao.

AT THE LAST annual general meeting of the National Bank of India the Chairman said: Panic had long given place to a feeling of confidence, and a hopeful feeling of a renewal of prosperity in trade had dissipated to a great extent the gloom which so long hung over them. His anticipation last year, that they would recover the whole of £45,000 which they held in City of Glasgow Bank bills, had been realised; and, in common with all their banking neighbours, with perhaps, one or two exceptions, they accepted the offer of the liquidators to receive their claim in full, foregoing the interest. He might mention that the sacrifice made in this manner by them was very trifling, for at the time of the stoppage they held a considerable amount belonging to the drawers of the bills, which they retained, as they were entitled to it, as a set-off. Their course since their last meeting had been comparatively smooth and uneventful. Their bad and doubtful debt account was recently very thoroughly overhauled by a committee of the Board, and their report was exceedingly satisfactory.

LAST MONTH there was held at Berlin an International Fishery Exhibition The ceremony was attended by Prince Frederick Charles, several Ministers of State, and many of the principal functionaries of the empire and members of the Federal Council and the Reichstag. The Exhibition was on a very large scale, and illustrated the progress of art and science in connection with the breeding, capture, preparation, and preservation of fish in seas and rivers. With the exception of France, whose abstention appeared to be in retaliation for the absence of Germany from the Paris Exhibition of 1878, almost every country was represented, and the piscatorial show attracted large numbers of foreigners.

AT THE election of Scotch representative peers for the British House of Lords the Marquis of Queensberry protested against his non-election on the ground of his heterodox opinions regarding Christianity. We reproduce the following for the edification of the reader:

The Marquis of Qneensberry, continuing, said that a human creature, whether peer or peasant, pauper or millionaire, should be visited with pains and penalties for a speculative opinion on a subject which even few professing Christians were agreed upon was a bitter satire on our vaunted liberty. The spirit which was dictating his rejection was the same spirit which lighted the martyr fires of Smithfield, and led to the death of such a man as Bruno. If they placed him in that position it was only visiting on his shoulders some tangible proof of the horror with which his outspoken and fearless declaration as to the Christian orthodoxy had been received. With reference to his political opinions, he might say that, if elected, he would sit on the cross benches, as he was no political partisan.—The Marquis of Lothian said he did not intend to argue on a question which had been decided for 1800 years. It was asked whether this was an election of sixteen peers, or merely a filling up of vacancies. It was certainly the former and the noble lord had confounded the usages of a sister country with that of Scotland. In dealing with the matter, it was their duty to consider who was the best and most fitted to be elected. The noble lord considered the reason why he had not been chosen or why, as he the Marquis of Lothian) trusted, he would not be chosen as a representative peer was because of the public announcement he chose to make sometime ago in the newspapers. The noble lord told them that because he had been abused in the press they had come to the resolution not to re-elect him. It was, the Marquis considered, presumption in the Marquis of Queensberry to tell his brother peers that they were not acting on conscientious motives in the present election. The noble Marquis denied the existence of a God.—The Marquis of Queensberry: I don't deny that.—The Marquis of Lothian, resuming, observed that if the peers elected the Marquis of Queensberry they would be electing as one of their representatives the absolute negation of what they held most sacred and dear.

And here the discussion dropped.

MATRIMONY is proverbially a lottery. For example, a young Maine farmer recently married a highly cultured Boston girl, who did not know the most elementary things in housekeeping, but had devoted her youth to the study of geology and mineralogy. When her husband took her home, instead of attending to household duties, she took to roaming about the farm, and soon discovered on her husband's land a gold-mine, which has already yielded £10,000 sterling.

WHAT WOULD our swells think of this? The Marquis of Hartington, the heir of the Duke of Devonshire, invited by the Queen to receive the honor of forming the Ministry, went to and came back on foot from the Windsor castle. A London paper says: "His Lordship, who was alone, left the station almost unnoticed, being recognized by only a very few persons, and *walked* to the Castle: one of the Royal carriages which had been sent for his Lordship returning empty. Lord Hartington remained at the Castle until about four o'clock, when he returned *on foot* to the station and left by the 4·15 train for London." The italics are ours. An Indian Raja would have thought his *jat* gone, if he had ventured into Government House on foot.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH MAY.

WE GIVE the following list of new honors conferred by the outgoing Ministry:

NEW PEERS.

Mr. Montagu Corry, C. B. by the style and title of Baron Rowton, of Rowton Castle, in the country of Salop.

Sir Arthur Guinness, by the style and title of Baron Ardilaun of Ashford, country Galloway.

Sir Ivor Bertie Guest, Bart as Baron Wimborne.

Mr. Baillie Cochrane as Baron.

Lamington of Lamington in the country of Lanark.

Sir Lawrence Palk as Lord Holden.

It was stated when the mail left that Lord Edwin Trevon Hill and Colonel Taylor, M. P., were also to be raised to the peerage, and that Lords Sondes and Skelmersdale were to receive Earldoms.

ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT.

Duchess of Marlborough.

NEW BARONETS.

Mr. Edward Bates, of Manydown Park, Basingstoke, senior M.P. for Plymouth, and head of the firm of Messrs E. Bates and Sons, merchants, Liverpool and Bombay

Mr. Henry Allsopp, of Hindlip Hall, late M. P. for East Worcestershire.

A Liverpool paper believed that Her Majesty had signified her intention of conferring a baronetage on Col. James Bourne of Heathfield House, Wavertree, and Hackinsall House, near Fleetwood. Col. Bourne represented the borough of Evesham in the House of Commons from 1865 till the recent dissolution.

A baronetcy was also to be conferred upon Sir Edward Watkin, in consideration of the services he has rendered in the development of commerce and the railway industries in the United Kingdom and the Colonies. Sir Edward is a Liberal-Jingo.

NEW PRIVY COUNCILLORS.

Hon. Robert Bourke, M.P.
Sir W. Hart Dyke M.P.
Lieut. General Sir H. Ponsonby.
Mr. A. J. Beresford Hope, M P.

IS THIS TRUE?

The *World* would very much like to know the contents of some of the papers which have been burnt of late at the Foreign Office, the India Office, and the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury. Dead men tell no secrets; but (continues our contemporary) the ashes of these smouldering folios must have contained not a few. I wonder whether certain letters from Lady Cavagnari formed a portion of the official holocaust. It is scarcely a secret that Sir Louis Cavagnari left Simla for Cabul against his own better judgment, and haunted by a melancholy presentiment that he would never return. It was not convenient to the Government that these facts should be stated; but epistolary evidence of them existed, and would have been published by his widow had not "influence" been brought to bear upon that lady. No one grudges Lady Cavagnari the pension given her, but it was on a scale for which no precedent exists; and there is very little doubt that the consideration which fixed the sum was the surrender by Lady Cavagnari of some documents whose publication the Government had reason to dread.

If the above be true, it is a huge scandal. Will Parliament make no enquiry into the matter?

THE SEQUEL of the Elgin election was very amusing. The London correspondent of the *Times of India* says:

When Mr. Grant-Duff and his friends came on to the station platform they discerned at the hinder part of the train a number of gentlemen grouped there to bid farewell to Mr

Maclean. "Neither party took notice of the other." Immediately on Mr. Grant-Duff taking his seat he bade his friends good-bye, and they were about to leave the station when "to their surprise," cheering was raised among Mr. Maclean's friends This in itself would have mattered very little, but while these excitable persons were giving vent to their feelings the train was shunted back a little, so that Mr. Duff was brought in front of the crowd who had been hurraing for Mr Maclean. Then there occurred what Provost Culbard calls "a disgraceful scene," for he "saw men jabbering like apes, booing, making faces, putting out their tongues, and he was not sure but some of them were spitting towards Mr. Grant-Duff."

What gentlemanly manners! And they were all "gentlemen!"

THE LIBERATION or Disestablishment of Church Society justly rejoice over the results of the recent elections. Their party in the new House of Commons they reckon up at at least 150, on the most moderate computation, a much larger number than had sat in any previous Parliament. No less than sixteen members of their Executive Committee have been returned, and about fifty more who have been active supporters either as speakers or subscribers. A large majority of the Scotch members are either in favor of the unconditional abolition of the Scotch Establishment or are willing to accept the verdict of the country regarding it. These and other signs of progress are well calculated to cheer the hearts of those who are working for religious equality.

THE NATIONAL PAPER supports in the following terms the tentative plan of the British Indian Association for the reform of the Legislative Councils:

The British Indian Association suggests that some degree of representation should be secured for the people in the Legislative Councils in the following way that the non-official members of the Councils should be increased in number so as to be proportionate to the number of official members, that a fair proportion of them should be elected by the Municipal Boards of the several Presidency Towns and of a few other principal Towns—the rest being as before nominated by Government, that the scope of the deliberations of the several Councils be extended so as to include financial matters in regard to which the tax-payers have no voice whatever, that the Viceroy should continue to have the power to veto any measure which may be passed or to disallow any voice which may be recorded by the Legislative Councils. We think that this suggestion from the British Indian Association ought to receive favourable consideration at the hands of our rulers. The representation that is prayed for is only partial and the measure is recommended for adoption as an experimental one. It need not fill our rulers with vague apprehensions as to the degree of power that would thus have to be conceded to the people seeing that the number of non-official members would be fairly balanced by the official members, and that the people's representatives would only be a fair proportion of that number.

We need hardly say that the Association does not mean that when the Municipal Corporations should be made electoral Boards, the Municipal Commissioners alone should be returned to the Councils. They will be simply an agency of election.

WE HAVE received the following analysis of lectures delivered at the Science Association last week:

LECT. XI. VIBRATIONS OF RODS.
By Rev. Father Lafont. S. J., C. I. E.
(*Delivered on the 13th May*, 1880.

We understand by *rods* here any elastic solid body of which two dimensions are much smaller than the third. Rods are capable of two kinds of vibrations: *transversal* and *longitudinal* across or along their length. The laws of the transversal vibrations are that the number of vibrations, 1o is independent of the *breadth*. 2o proportional to the *thickness*. 3o inversely proportional to the square of the *length*. and 4o inversely proportional to the square root of the *density*. The musical boxes, the glass harmonica, iron-fiddle, etc., are examples of sounds produced by the transversal vibrations of rods. The tuning-fork is of that class also.

The laws of the *longitudinal* vibrations are briefly, that the number of their vibrations is inedependent of the *section* of the rod and inversely proprotional to the length: they are of course dependent on the nature of the rod. so one of brass and another of steel of the same length will not give the same note. These rods give a series of very high harmonics which follow the laws of open or closed pipes when the rods are free at both ends or fixed at one end. The State of vibration *along* the length was proved unmistakably by the lecturer repeating Tyndall's experiment of breaking a glass tube 7 feet long by simply rubbing one of its extremities with a wet cloth the vibrations thus caused being so strong that the other extremity of the tube flew into pieces.

THURSDAY, 20TH MAY.

LAST WEEK we noticed a case in which Moulvi Mufizudeen had arbitrarily fined a school-master Hurrimohun Paramanick Rs. 25. An appeal was preferred before the District Magistrate, who in his judgment makes the following remarks:

I notice with astonishment that facts immediately preceding these cases and which bear with great force on them, have not even been noticed by the lower court. These facts clearly indicate that there exists great enmity on the part of the respondent against the appellant, and this being the case, it is evident that the testimony of the respondent and their witnesses, which are all of one faction, should be received with caution. It is evident that the respondent, wished to obtain the discharge of the appellant as *guroo*, and that there is no reason to believe the alleged ground on which they are desirous of so acting, and that having partially failed in their object, they come now to the Court, with this story of assault, which, however, is somewhat improbable, to say the least of it. From the evidence for the prosecution, it is clear that for two months this *guroo* has not molested or otherwise tried to induce boys who have left his school to return not even to persuade their guardians to let them return; and yet the first act alleged against him is violence towards a boy who under any circumstances, it may be presumed, could not return to the school without the leave of the guardians. This boy, moreover, is the only one so molested. The evidence of the witnesses is moreover anything but strong, with such preceding facts and improbablities I must own that I am surprised that a conviction should have been arrived at. As regards the charge that has been dismissed, the evidence being weak and offence most petty, I do not think it worth while to refer the case to the High Court. I note, however, that all the evidence offered was not taken. and moreover, that the lower court has, without, as it seems to me, any sufficient ground impeached the credibility of the Sub-Inspector of Schools, Baboo Gourie Gobindo Pattadar, B. A. who gave evidence in the case, Had these cases come before me in the first instance, I should certainly have convicted the accused in this case, but as the result depended solely on the credibility of the evidence and in such cases the High Court will not interfere it will be useless to take any further steps. I regret to have to remark that the decision of the lower court speaks very unfavorably for the judgment of the Deputy-Magistrate. Moulvi Mufazudin, I see no reason whatever for discrediting the thorough good faith of the Sub-Inspector of schools, and fully believe that the *guroo*, appellant, has been unjustly charged by the respondent, who were the persons or party and the persons in fault. I therefore reverse the orders of the lower court, and direct the immediate discharge of the appellant, and a refund of all fines paid.

IT IS observable that if the Deputy Inspector of schools had not helped the guru in preferring the appeal he would have still pined away in prison.

REFERRING to the policy of retrenchment which the new Ministry seems to follow in India, *Native Opinion* of Bombay says that "the Secretary of State for India will do himself and India good if he consults and guides himself according to what is stated in a series of able and thoughtful articles that have appeared in the *Hindoo Patriot* on the subject."

THE PIONEER states that there is no truth in the statement made by the *Times* of the 20th of April, that a heavy bill of indictment against the Maharajah of Kashmir has lately been sent to England by the Government of India. This is good news.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has issued a notification, detailing the arrangements for the reception, at Aden, Bombay, and at all stations between Bombay and Umballa, of the Marquis of Ripon. As already announced, the new Viceroy is expected at Aden on or about the 1st of June. He will be met there by one of the Viceroy's Aides-de-Camp, who will attend him on his way to Simla. He will be recieved at Bombay with all the honours and distinctions that are due to the Viceroy of India. Lord Ripon will travel to Simla by night; and local Governments, in communication with the military authorities, will make arrangements for His Lordship's reception in a suitable manner at the stations where he may halt during the day. Orders for the reception of the new Viceroy at Simla will be issued hereafter.

THE WEATHER-COCK of Allahabad has already begun to turn on the Candahar Railway question. It says:

The question of extending the frontier railway from Sibi to Quetta and Kandahar is one that will shortly come before the Home Government for reconsideration. This work was suddenly resolved upon and begun without much consideration of the ultimate cost which would be thrown on Indian finances; while it entailed the stoppage of many useful public works in the Provinces, whose relative importance as regards their direct benefit to Indian taxpayers is undoubtedly superior. Sir R. Temple's prediction that the line would be opened in May 1881 was too sanguine; for the natural difficulties of the Nari Pass, between Sibi and Quetta, turn out to be greater than was at first expected. The line cannot be run into Qetta until the middle of 1882 at the soonest. Beyond Quetta nothing has yet been done towards construction; and if the line be carried on beyond our own territory to Kandahar, the cost cannot fail to be considerable, as the line has to cross the Khojuck mountains, a range with passes which are 3,000 feet above the Kandahar Valley. The distance from Quetta to Kandahar is 150 miles by the present road, and putting the cost of the railway at £10,000 per mile, the total expense cannot be under a million and a half. Such a line of course, would not pay its expenses; the trade of Afghanistan with India is relatively insignificant and is not ever likely to increase much, as the country is essentially a poor one, mainly by reason of the want of rain and consequent scarcity of water for irrigation. And in a military and political point of view, there are many who consider that a good cart road, with the present, telegraph line, would be quite as useful—while costing one-twentieth the amount of the railway.

Why was not all this foreseen before?

WE UNDERSTAND that the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier takes leave for four months from the 8th June and that the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds acts for him as member of the Board of Revenue. Mr. Mackenzie officiates for Mr. Reynolds as Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department and. Mr. Macaulay acts for him as Secretary in the Financial Department.

FRIDAY, 21ST MAY.

WE TAKE from the *Indian Mirror* the following:

A somewhat novel case has lately been decided by Mr. Justice Wilson on the Original Side of the High Court. As the case created some sensation in the Hindu community, we think it well to give a *resume* thereof. The case was instituted, through Babu Goneshchunder Chunder by a Hindu first wife of the Sudra caste, aged upwards of 45 years against her husband, a respectable opulent citizen of Calcutta, and who had married a second time, for the restitution of conjugal rights, to have a sum sufficient for her maintenance and support fixed by the Court, for payment of arrears since 1876, to recover a lac of rupees, the amount alleged to have been promised as an inducement to her to live with her husband, for the return of jewels and ornaments constituting her *Stridhun* which she said had been deposited with her husband for safe custody and for other relief. The defendant who was represented by his attorney Mr. Remfry, put a written statement submitting (*inter alia*) that the plaintiff did not disclose any cause of action, denying the plaintiff's right to restitution of conjugal rights, also denying any promise to pay Rs. 100,000 as an inducement and denying the alleged deposit of jewellery and ornaments. The plaintiff thereafter were administered interrogatories and was herself examined under commission. The Court was densely crowded during the hearing, Messrs. Bonnerji and Sale appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Bell and Jackson appeared for the defendant. Questions of law were argued at length by counsel on both sides, and witnesses, both male and female, were examined for three days, after which the Court delivered a judgment in favor of the defendant, dismissing the suit with costs.

This is progress of civilization!

WE THANK Messrs. Cook and Kelvy the well-known jewellers of this city for a copy of their new catalogue. Apart from the interesting variety of its contents its getting-up, which is entirely due to the agency of this country, deserves much commendation. The workmanship does really much credit to those who are concerned in it.

THE DIGLOT number of the *Bengal Magazine* for April and May contains a very learned paper by Dr. K. M. Banerjee, on the question who were the Asuras of the Rig Veda. This paper is well worth perusal.

THE ORIENTAL MISCELLANY for May is before us. The bill of fare as usual is interesting and varied. We paticularly like the article entitled Meja Bow with a review of a Bengali book of that name by Babu Sivanath Sastri. The writer thus concludes:

Babu Sivanath's Meja Bau is intended to be an ideal female character. But what is the social good she does? What is her influence on those whose character is of a lower type than hers? Why, this ideal girl begins life as the member of a large family and ends it in the solitary and isolated manner of one of a pair of conjugal outcastes? It is an astonishing fact that throughout the period of Meja Bau's last sufferings and her husband's fatal illness, we do not obtain a single glimpse of the joint family. We know that in order to glorify his favorite Meja Bau, Babu Sivanath has not scrupled to blacken the character of many of the other members of her family. But even as it is, Babu Sivanath himself says nothing to warrant the supposition that those members of her family were so atrociously little-minded and infamously inhuman as not to have been capable of feeling the touch of nature even when Meja Bau's husband was lying on his deathbed. Indeed, it strikes us as painfully clear that in the closing days of their life, neither Meja Bau nor her husband cared to think of their orthodox family to inform them of their sorrows, or to see faces which in the hour of death, at least, should have been remembered as the faces of brothers and sisters! And yet Meja Bau is an ideal girl. Can society benefit by the study, of such an ideal? What is an ideal if it cannot like leaven leaven the whole mass? If the Bengal Branch of the National Indian Association has a social purpose in bringing out this series of books, we trust it will consider this point.

THE HON'BLE MR GIBBS has taken his seat in the Supreme Council. Although a supporter of the Vernacular Press Act he was generally looked upon in Bombay as a friend of Indian progress. We hope that in the higher sphere to which he is now relegated, he will give substantial proofs of his sympathy with the people of this country.

BASANTAKUMAR BASU of the Medical College, Calcutta, and Charles E. Samuel, of St. Xavier's College, have been elected Gilchrist scholars for 1880.

ANOTHER INDIAN Gold Mining Company has been started under the name and style of "the Balcarres Gold Mining Company of South India (Limited)." Capital £180, 000 in 180, 000 shares of £1 each, of which 130,000 are offered for subscription at par. The directors in London are the Right Hon. Lord Robert Montague, Chairman; Mr. Daniel Bayley, Theobald's park, Edfield, Middlesex; and Mr. John Gaspard Fanshawe (late of the Board of Trade), (with power to add to their number). The prospectus says:—"This Company is formed for the purpose of acquiring the freehold and leasehold interest and mining rights in the estates of Balcarres Henrietta and Palmerston, in the South-east Wynaad District, Madras, containing according to the Government maps, 1, 198 acres, and for the purpose of developing the resources of the estates."

SATURDAY, 22ND MAY.

OUR READERS will doubtless remember the achievment of Babu Kristochunder Chuckerbutty, a medical practitioner, who rescued from watery grave at Chandernagore a native woman who had been given up as dead and cast into the river Hooghly. The Babu lately received a Silver Medal from the Royal Humane Society of London and has now been rewarded with the Stanhope Gold Medal of the same Society. The front of the Medal represents a boy blowing an extinguished torch, in the hope, as expressed by the motto, "Lateat scintitlula forsan," peradventure light may yet lie hid. Under the design is given an abbreviated inscription giving the date of foundation of the Society and its object. The reverse of the Medal exhibits a Civil Wreath and the inscription round it expresses the merit which obtains this honour from the Society. The President of the

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Society, His Grace the Duke of Argyll, has also sent a letter of thanks to the Babu for his act of humanity.

THERE WERE 164 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 15th May, of which 6 were from cholera, 3 from small-pox, 49 from fevers, 9 from bowel-complaints, 5 from suicide and accidents, 16 from asthma and pthisis, 19 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Thirty-three children died between the ages of 15 days and under and one year, 27 persons died of 60 years of age and upwards. The deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed races were 13.

THE LAST number of the *Charivari* contains a capital cartoon of Sir Edwin Johnson, as Curtious, leaping into the Gulf of Financial deficit with Lord Lytton and Sir John Stachey applauding the act. The other pieces of this number are equally entertaining, the Financial deficit being the all-engrossing topic.

WE HAVE received from the Bombay Branch of the East India Association a copy of the Petition to the House of Commons regarding the cost of the Afghan War. The Petition is well-reasoned.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Trustees of the Indian Museum have elected the Hon'ble Maharaja Jotendra Mohun Tagore their President for the current year. This is a great compliment not only to the Maharaja but also to the native community, whom he so worthily represents.

WE TAKE the following items of intelligence from the Journal of the National Indian Association :

The following gentlemen have satisfactorily passed their Final Examination(Law of Real and Personal Property, Common Law and Equity), held at the Inns of Court in March :—Mr. Syud Abdur Hahman and Mr. Peary Lall Roy, of the Inner Temple ; Mr. Mahomed Hossein Hakim and Mr. Krishna Nath Mitra, of Lincoln's Inn.

Mr. W. C. Niblett (Benares), of the Inner Temple, has satistactorily passed the Examination in Roman Law.

The following gentlemen were called to the Bar on April 21st :—Mr. Abdul Fazl Mahomed Abdur-Rahman (Calcutta), Mr. Peary Lall Roy (Barisal), Downing College Cambridge, both of the Inner Temple ; Mr. Abul Hossein Khan (Patna), Mr. Abdul Halim (Mirzapore), Mr. Mahomed Serajuddin (Mirzapore), all of the Middle Temple ; and Mr. Mahomed Hossein Hakim (Bombay),of Lincolns Inn.

Arrivals.—Mr. Lalmohun Ghose from Calcutta, Mr. J. B. Chatterji and Mr. T. N. Chatterji also from Calcutta ; Mr. M. P. Kharecat to compete for the Indian Medical Service.

MR. COOKE, late of Bogra, now of Bankipore has been caught at last. Mr. Beveridge, the Sessions Judge of Patna, in an official letter to the Magistrate of the district gives this wholesome lesson to Mr. Cooke :

There is one point in Mr. Cooke's explanation which calls for special remark. He says that the Counsel asked questions "on subjects about which the witness, a merely formal one, was not the best evidence." I have the honor to observe that there is no distinction between a formal and a material witness as regards the right of cross-examination. As soon as any one has been put into the box and sworn, he becomes a witness, and is subject to cross-examination on all points relevant to the case. If therefore as would appear from Mr. Cooke's explanation, some of Mr. Vangeldar's questions were relevant, the Joint-Magistrate could not refuse to allow them, because Mr. Agacy had only been produced as a formal witness.

We hope Mr. Cooke will not go scotfree for his Bogra doings.

THE INDIAN MIRROR says that the under-mentioned four Mohamedan gentlemen have proceeded to England for education : Syud Mahomed Israil, Deputy Magistrate of Rungpore ; Syud Abdur Rub, son of Syud Mouzzam Hossein, Small Cause Court Judge at Kushtea ; Moulvi Tahiruddin, Zemindar of Julpigori, and Moulvi Tamizuddin, Zemindar of Julpigori. The first three intended to study for the Bar and the last for Medicine. The total number of Mahomedans who have gone to England to prosecute their studies, during the last 10 years, is 34.

THE MARQUIS of Hartington has appointed Mr. R.H. Hobart and Mr. R. Baliol Brett, M. P., as his Private Secretaries.

ACCORDING to some English papers, Lord Lytton has been asked by the Conservative members of the University of Edinburgh to become a candidate for the Rectorship, in opposition to Sir William Harcourt. Lord Lytton, says the same authority, has accepted the invitation.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :—1. Report on the Police Administration of the Central Provinces for 1877. 2. Statement exhibiting the moral and material Progress and Condition of India during 1877-78 (Parliamentary Blue-Book). 3. Records of the Geological Survey of India. Vol. VIII. Part 2, 1880. 4. A Petition of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association to Parliament. 5. Mr. Lalmohun Ghose's address delivered at the Public meeting at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on 4th March 1880. 6. Messrs. Cooke and Kelvy's Catalogue of Watches, Jewelery &c. 7. The Law Review, Vol. I. No. 1. May, 1880. 8. Journal of the National Indian Association, London, No. 113, May 1880. 9. The Aborigenes' Friend No. 7, April, 1880. 10. Baroda Administration in 1874—A Statement in reply to remarks in the Blue Book concerning Dadabhai Naoroji and colleagues—By Dadabhai Naoroji. 11. Report on the Political Administration of the territories within the Central Indian Agency for 1878-79.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London May 15th.— The Queen opened the Indian section of the South Kensington Museum yesterday. It is stated that the Government do not intend to renew coercive measures in Ireland.

17th.—The European powers demand that Turkey should surround with its troops the districts in Albania which have risen in revolt arising out of the delimitation scheme which the Porte has ordered to be carried out in accordance with the terms of the Berlin Treaty. Prince Orloff has returned to Paris from St. Petersburgh to resume his duties as Russian Ambassador.

17th. It is announced that the Irish measures to be brought before Parliament by Government this Session will be confined to the relief of distress. The Czar has refused his consent to the proposal of the Sultan that a commutation of the sentence of death passed on the assassin of Colonel Commeraoff should be permitted

18th.—Mr. Goschen started for Constantinople yesterday.

Mr. Parnell has succeeded Mr. Shaw in the leadership of the Home Rule party. It is stated that the Porte will be required to accept a European administration of Turkey.

20th.—The weavers at Blackburn have resumed work on the old terms. The Conservative party held a meeting yesterday at which Lord Beaconsfield said he would retain the leadership of the party, and attributed their recent defeat to a desire for change. He recommended a dignified opposition and proper local organisation. Lord Carnarvon was present. Consols 99¾.

21st.—Last night the House of Lords voted the address in reply to the speech from the Throne after a short debate. In the House of Commons the address was voted after a long debate, an amendment being negatived by 300 votes, including the extreme Home Rule members, to 47. Mr. Gladstone, explaining Mr. Goschen's mission, said that the Greek and Montnegro questions, were most pressing, and it was necessary to disabuse the Turks of their notion that England had a special interest in the maintenance of the Turkish Empire, or wished to trespass on Turkish sovereignty in Asia. Mr. Gladstone further said that the condition of affairs in Europe was not critical. He deferred making a statement on Afghanistan affairs, the Government being, he said, insufficiently informed, but the sanguine expectation of a speedy settlement entertained by the former Government, was unjustifiable.

Constantinople May. 17th.—The Ambassadors of the Great Powers here have presented a collective note to the Porte on the Montenegro difficulty. The reply proposes a committee of enquiry.

10th. The election held yesterday for Wigtown district in consequence of the acceptance of office by the Lord Advocate of Scotland, Mr. McLaren, resulted in the return of the Conservative candidate.

19th.—A vacancy having occurred in the representation of Sandwich by the elevation of Mr. Knatchbull Hugessen to the peerage, the election for that borough took place yesterday, when Mr. Roberts, the Conservative candidate, was returned by a large majority.

Bombay, May 22nd.—The *Times of India* publishes the following telegram from its special correspondent in London this morning :—"In consequence of unpleasant rumours concerning the Oriental Bank, there has been a serious fall in the Bank's shares. An official declaration was, however, issued to-day stating that these rumours are entirely groundless, and that the market is now recovering." The Marquis of Ripon left Suez this morning for Bombay in the P. and O. Company's Steamer *Ancona*.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1880.

THE NEW LOAN.

THE following is the Government Notification inviting tenders for the New Loan :

NOTIFICATION.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Simla, the 14th May 1880.

No. 461.—In consequence of the increased cost of the war in Afghanistan as now estimated, the Governor-General in Council has determined to borrow 313 lakhs of rupees, being the amount required for the construction of Productive Public Works in 1880-81.

The following notification is therefore published :—

FOUR-AND-HALF PER CENT. LOAN, 1880.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow three crores and thirteen lakhs of rupees for the public service in the following manner.

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount in the form annexed to this Notification, being the form of the notes of *The Transfer Loan*, 1879, of which Loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of the first form of *The Transfer Loan* 1879, will apply to the notes to be now issued.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of three crores and thirteen lakhs of rupees will be received by the Comptroller-General from this date to noon of Monday the 14th of June 1880.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller-General, Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "*Tender for the Four-and-a-half Per Cent Loan*, 1880. If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom a letter of allotment may be issued, if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.

5. Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from one of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or one of their branches, or from an officer in charge of some public treasury, or by a cheque on a banker in Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or by Government Promissory Notes made payable to the Comptroller-General, for not less than one hundredth, or, if the tender be for less than five lakhs of rupees, then for not less. than one-fiftieth part of the tender. This deposit of one or two per centum will be forfeited if the allotment is not fully taken up ; otherwise, if the deposit is in cash, it will be treated as in part payment of the last instalment. A cash deposit may after acceptance of the tender in support of which it is made, be replaced by a Government Promissory Note.

6. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna : if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

7. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas : a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but subscription is offered at the recoded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition tor the recorded minimum, will be rejected as null and void.

8. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller-General, and, when the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

9. Tenders will be opened publicly at the Office of Comptroller-General in Calcutta, at noon on Monday, the 14th June 1880 : but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 11.

10. Tenders at the recorded minimum rate. and at rates above the recorded minimum rate, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate ; the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders.

11. As soon as possible after the 14th June 1880, letters of allotment will be issued to those persons whose tenders are accepted in whole or in part, or to their agents, and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such letters of allotment are issued will be posted, for general information, at the Head-Offices or the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

12. Payment of any accepted tender may be made to the account of the Government in the Head-Office of one of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or in any branch of any of these Banks, or into any public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender.

13. Accepted tenders must be paid, in four equal instalments, as follows :—

One-fourth on or before Friday, the 25th June 1880.

One-fourth on or before Monday, the 26th July 1880 ;

One-fourth on or before Friday, the 27th August 1880 ;

One-fourth on or before Monday, the 13th September 1880: but the whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the letter of allotment.

14. Interest upon each payment will be promptly paid in advance,at the rate of four-and-a-half per centum per annum, from the date of such payment to the fourteenth day of September 1880.

15. Scrip receipts for instalments will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their branches, or by the officers in charge of the GovernmentTreasuries at which payment is made. These receipts will, as soon as possible, be changed for Promissory Notes issued under this Notification.

In introducing the Budget for 1880-81 on the 24th February last Sir John Strachey stated that "according to present prospects, the balances in the treasuries in India on the 31st March 1880 are expected to amount to Rs. 14,19,00,000. The surplus of Imperial revenue in India during 1880-81 is estimated at Rs. 12,88,68,000, or, deducting from the expenditure the loss by exchange on the Secretary of State's Bills, Rs. 16,26,68,000. We expect to receive in India the sum of Rs. 1,01,38,000 for remittance to England, and, in the shape of Savings Banks and Service Funds Deposits and recoveries of Railway Capital, Rs. 56,15,000. Besides the Secretary of State's bills, provision must be made for the estimated deficit in the Provincial and Local revenues of Rs. 11,60,000 and for the net disbursement of Rs. 19,50,000 on the Remittance and Deposit Accounts. Thus including Rs. 20,28,00,000 for the Secretary of State's bills, we have to contemplate a liability of net Rs. 20,59,10,000, against which we have net assets amounting to Rs. 17,84,21,000 showing a deficiency of Rs. 2,74,89,000." Sir John added : "The Government of India has had to consider whether the whole or any part of this sum should be provided from the balances, or whether it shall raise the whole or any part of it by a loan. After due deliberation we have resolved to adopt the former alternative, and to endeavour to meet all the expected demands in India, during the coming year, without recourse to the money market for a loan." This prophecy, the reader will perceive from the notification quoted above, has been entirely falsified. The grave error discovered in the war estimates has disclosed a deficit of 4 millions sterling. That being the case the question is whether the Government will be able to pay its way during the year, by borrowing only three hundred and thirteen lacs of rupees. As shewn in the Budget Statement the Home

Remittances alone would require an excess provision of Rs. 2,74,89,000, which the Government of India wanted to meet out of the cash balances. In consequence of this resolution the balances in the Treasuries in India, on the 31st March, 1881, Sir John Strachey explained, were expected to fall somewhat below 11½ crores of rupees, a sum considerably less than the minimum sum which the Government of India usually estimates. He went on: "The estimates of the Home Remittances and Loan Transactions are habitually presented with expressed reserve; and this reserve must be understood to be this year greater than usual. But while thus emphatically reserving to ourselves the freest discretion to raise during the year, any loan which actual events may render necessary, we consider the prospects of our being able to dispense with a loan during the year sufficiently substantial to make it unnecessary for us to enter any loan upon the estimates. We shall not in any case hesitate to raise any small Local Debenture Loans which may seem expedient during the year." But the cash balances are already falling. Thus we find that the cash balances on the 30th April 1878 amounted to Rs. 13,80,37,000 on the 30th April 1879, to Rs. 12,78,70,000 and on the 30th April 1880 to Rs. 11,49,94,000. Comparing the balance at the end of the last month with the same in the corresponding period of 1878, there is a difference of about two crores and thirty lacs of rupees. Such being the case we do not see how the Government would be able to provide out of the cash balances two crores and seventy-five lacs of rupees for Home Remittances. Add this amount to the deficit of £4,000,000 in the war estimate we have an aggregate deficiency of six crores and three quarters of rupees or say seven crores. Will a loan of three hundred and thirteen lacs of rupees suffice to meet this large deficiency? We fear not. By what calculations has the Financial Department arrived at this amount as representing the loan liability of the year? Does it mean that this is only the first instalment of the money to be borrowed? If that is the case, it ought to tell the public the whole truth about the matter. We do not think it is fair for the Government to show half its hand. Many capitalists have already been ruined by its ill-judged announcement at the end of February that it shall raise no loan. Many more we fear will be ruined, if it really intends to borrow more money hereafter but withholds its intention from the public now. It may be that the Government does not now wish to declare the whole truth in order to obtain more favourable terms for the loan just announced, but if it really intends to borrow more money afterwards the terms for the subsequent loan will certainly be worse, while the rates of Government Securities will go down much lower than we can now anticipate. Whatever the policy of Government it ought to be explicit and unreserved. The new loan ought to have been preceded by a full statement of the requirements of Government; it would have enabled capitalists to look ahead and to regulate the supply of money accordingly. We submit it is not yet too late to make such a statement.

THE AFFGHAN WAR.

LAST week we quoted Sir Erskine Perry's minute to shew that the scientific frontier idea did not originate with Lord Salisbury or with Lord Beaconsfield—it emanated from Lord Lytton, who again borrowed it from his Military Secretary, Sir George Colley. After discussing this important point Sir Erskine Perry says: "I have now to show—and it is another important consideration which has been hitherto overlooked, or has not been sufficiently adverted to—the effect which this notion of an improved frontier extending into Afghanistan produced on the mind of the Amir in resisting the British proposal for more intimate relations between the two courts." The scientific frontier is another name for annexation, and how the very mention of the theory alarmed the late Shere Ali and determined his attitude towards our Government is thus shewn by Sir Erskine Perry:

Up to the period of the conferences with the Amir instituted by Lord Lytton, the Affghans entertained no fears that we had any desire to annex their country. Dost Mahomed significantly told Lord Lawrence that his country contained nothing but rocks and men, but plenty of both. Shere Ali in the same sense, remarked that he had no fears on the score of annexation by the British, for his country produced barely a million sterling of revenue, and it would cost India ten millions to occupy it.

But, when the Amir's Agent appeared at Simla in 1876, the views and intentions of the Viceroy as to an improved frontier had apparently oozed out, as things do in India. Lord Salisbury in one of his Despatches, had cautioned the Viceroy that all publications and political statements relating to Afghanistan were at once translated and made known to the Amir; and, in point of fact, when the Cabul Agent, in October 1876, was describing to the Viceroy the Amir's state of mind, he used some remarkable words to the effect that "the Amir is just now in great fear of Russia on the one side, and of India on the other. He sees the continued acquisitions of Russia year by year, *and he has* Sir Henry Rawlinson's book in his "hands," which suggested the annexation of the best part of his dominions by England. In fact, he already felt himself in the position of the earthen pipkin, without being told so.

His apprehensions of annexation were thus aroused in October 1876, but, when his Agent met the English Envoy at Peshawar in March 1877, the first step of probable annexation, the occupation of Quetta, had been already taken and the Amir's repugnance to accept Lord Lytton's proposals is completely accounted for.

Further evidence as to the deeply ingrained repugnance of the Afghans to Europeans (Russians or English) obtaining any political footing in their country might be accumulated *en masse*, but the two following extracts deserve careful attention at the present moment.

On 7th February 1877 when Dr. Bellew assured the Kabul Envoy that the British Agents were to be posted in Afghanistan for the Amir's *advantage* he shook his head negatively, and said we mistrust you, and fear you will write all sorts of reports about us, which will some day be brought forward against us, and lead to your taking the control of our affairs out of our hands." The Envoy also stated on the day following, "The people of Afghanistan have it deeply rooted in their hearts that if Englishmen or other Europeans once set foot in their country, it will sooner or later, pass out of their hands."

The above retrospect has shown that the deliberate policy of our Government against annexations of conquest is to be found in Lord Salisbury's Despatches, and, therefore even in a party sense, the casual expression of Lord Beaconsfield in an after-dinner speech as to a scientific frontier cannot be tortured into any binding obligation on our Government.

Sir Erskine then discusses what would be the best political frontier for India and what should be our policy in Affghansthan. We quote *in extenso* his remarks, which are exceedingly valuable:

The question is still open, not only as to what is the best scientific frontier, but more important still, what is the best political frontier for India. On the first question it would be presumptuous for any civilian to offer a remark if there existed a *consensus* of Military opinion upon the subject. But they are all at loggerheads respecting it, some advocate the western face of the Hindu Kush; others the abandonment of Kabul, and the occupation of Kandahar and possibly Herat. Lord Lytton, in his recent speech at Calcutta on New year's day, strongly recommends the retention of "the established military line of defence which the present year has given us," whatever that may be, but Sir Henry Norman who has both fought on the frontier and for twenty years has had more to do with the military policy of the Government than any man in India, both as war Secretary and as Member of the Governor General's Council, now, with all the additional information that the campaigns of the last two years have supplied, is decidedly of opinion that both on military and political grounds, it is far wiser to retire altogether from the mountains as soon as military exigencies and political considerations will allow.

What is apparent to every eye, whether civil or military, is this, that wherever we draw the scientific line in the mountain range we cannot stop there, but must advance. Already we hear from the well informed correspondent of the "Times" (General Vaughan?) what the prevailing policy in high places in India, is, *viz*, to break up Afghanistan into a number of quasi-independent principalities, to extend the frontier to Candahar and to make over Herat to the Persians.

It is to be feared that the Cabinet will be inundated with numerous proposals of this kind from Indian theorists, and that Government has but little opportunity of ascertaining what the calm views are of men who have been studying this class of questions all their lives, and who adhere with conservative tenacity to opposite doctrines which in their opinion have been tested by time and good results.

I have no hesitation in recording, after what I may call a complete judicial investigation of the subject, my entire adhesion to Lord Salisbury's views that conquest and annexation in Afghanistan will lead to political and financial embarassment in India which no possible advantage can countervail, and that speedy retirement from Afghanistan should be insisted on.

Ready objections to any proposal of withdrawal can, of course, be made and loss of prestige will figure in the argument. The all sufficient answer to this objection is that we did retire under very similar circumstances more than thirty years ago, without the slightest injury to that very untranslatable word *prestige* and that, during the whole of that period, both Afghanistan and British India have flourished as they never did before, and, on the whole, there has been very little to complain of in our mutual relations.

The campaigns of 1878 and 1879 have demonstrated to the Eastern world what Sir Henry Durand foretold in 1867, that the Afghans are not able to offer the least effective resistance in open fight to a British force whenever it thinks fit to enter their country. They also show that the Russian interference so much bruited abroad as the real danger to India when an Indian difficulty occurs is an entire delusion. These facts having been so clearly proved, the English army will return to India with a greatly increased sense of their power diffused through Asia.

A much more serious objection occurs arising out of the anarchy in which we should leave the country were we to retire now. This constitutes the great difficulty of our position; but it is much more an Afghan question than an English one. If the Afghans were left to themselves they would undoubtedly constitute some form or other of Government, probably not without fighting and the survival of the fittest would occur. It would be repugnant to British feeling to leave the country a prey to civil war, with the self-reproach that it was ourselves who had produced it; on the other hand, the alternative of administering the country, with the certainty that, however temporary we might intend our rule to be, it would undoubtedly become permanent, presents such a formidable prospects of British interest in the East that the most strenuous efforts of statesmanship should be directed to avert it. The position requires all the wisdom of Government and all the tact of our best administrators, but I am sanguine enough to believe that if by the promulgation of large and liberal views, such as statesmen on both sides entertain, the Afghans can be brought to see that the independence of their country is as much desired by England as by themselves, and that the British Government will render them all the assistance in their power to accomplish it, a happy solution of our present difficulties might be effected.

Sir Erskine Perry's minute, read in the spirit in which it has been written, is calculated to do much good. Having established that the scientific frontier idea did not originate with the Home Government, and that Lord Salisbury in his earlier despatches had firmly set his face against annexation, he contended that the policy of the late Government as Government need not embarass the present Government, and that British prestige having been sufficiently vindicated the British troops may now well retrace their steps to India. Not the worst enemy of the British Government can say that the British have been worsted in the field and that they have returned to their country with ignominy. In the second Affghan War the star of the British arms has from the beginning been in the ascendant. Not a raid was committed, not a battle was fought, in which our men and troops did not come out triumphant. The British General is now practically the Dictator of Affghansthan. The Muscovite, who was always considered an important factor in Affghan politics, has taken to his heels. As we more than once said in these columns the second Affghan War has accomplished two important objects—it has exposed the weakness of the Affghan force and destroyed the Russian scare. It has also proved the mightiness of British arms and the vastness of British resources. We think our Government ought to rest satisfied with these substantial results. The policy chalked out by the veteran Indian statesman in the minute before us is certainly both wise and benevolent, and is in unison with the sentiments which the Liberals had hitherto expressed on the subject. It is a policy primarily in accord with what the *Times* has advocated from the beginning. We therefore earnestly hope that no time will be lost in carrying it into practical effect.

CHITTAGONG.

MR. COTTON'S Revenue History of Chittagong contains a mine of information. He modestly says, "it is a mere compilation, and no more." But it is decidedly something better—it is a good, matter-of-fact history. It throws a flood of light upon the past and present condition of Chittagong. The province of Chittagong, says Mr. Cotton, has frequently changed masters. In the earliest times of which we have knowledge it constituted a part of the once extensive independent Hindoo kingdom of Tipperah. It was probably first conquered by the Mahomedans during the period of Afghan supremacy in Bengal between 1200 and 1500 A. D. But lying as it does on the disputed frontier between the Hindu population of Bengal and the Buddhist population of Burma, the province proved of old a source of chronic feud between the Hindu king of Tipperah and the Buddhist king of Arracan; and during the struggle between the Moguls and Afghans towards the close of the sixteenth century, it is an historical fact that Chittagong was reconquered by the Arracanese Raja and annexed to the kingdom as a tributary province. These periods of oscillation and disturbance, our author remarks, have exercised a remarkable effect upon the present condition of the district. The population still exhibits traces of alternate subjugation with decided evidences of all the predominant influence of the Arracanese or Muggy dynasty. Hence it is, for instance, that the local land measure and the local era, so constantly quoted in the official correspondence, are Muggy and not Bengali; hence it is that the Muggy standard of land measurement pre-

vails as against the *shahee* (royal) or Mogulee standard; and hence the peculiarity of the local *patois* and the outlandish names of the chief geographical features of the district. After tracing the early history of land settlement under the Mahomedans, Mr. Cotton gives the details of the Settlement under the British. He points out an essential distinction between the zemindari system of Chittagong and that prevailing in the rest of Bengal. The zemindars of Bengal hold their lands by metes and bounds with only estimated areas according to their possession; and by the Regulation under which the permanent settlement was concluded, they obtained vast tracts of lands on a title which by its specification prevented all subsequent measurements and assessments. The Chittagong zemindars are less fortunate in this respect. They are descendants of the early settlers, who had to perform frontier duties of a feudal nature, and were rewarded for their services by grants of land held under specification by exact area, without reference to express defined boundaries. The measurement of the land to which the province was subjected in 1764 and subsequent years, to which both Government and zemindars have ever since looked as the charter of their turrufs, introduced no novel principle, but was in accordance with the system of tenure under which the jaghire lands had been always held. The rules of the land assessment in Chittagong were thus put into Bengali rhyme by one Ramananda, an ameen, as an aid to the memory of his brother ameens:

দহসালা জমাবন্দির বচন।

জব্দ বমজিম জমিন প্রথমেতে রাখি।
খিলা গয়রহ বাদ তার নীচে লিখি॥
খানে বাড়ী দের কানি বাদ করি দ্রোনে।
বাদ পাট্টাদারি তিন কানি বেদ গণ্ডাসনে॥
অবশিষ্ট বাকি জমিন রাখি মেজা স্থান।
কাস্তের হিসাবের নীচে দরের পত্তন॥
চৌটিকি তিনটিকি মনে যেই ইচ্ছা।
জমিন বুঝি দর দরা করিবেক হিচ্ছা॥
কালি করিয়া জমিন সঙ্গে দর দরা।
তাহার দক্ষিণ ভাগে রাখিব মোকরা॥
মোকরা একত্র করি জমা বন্দি খুইব।
এক আনা ষোল গণ্ডা সুমারি চরাইব॥
সব সুমারি আজ জমা করি একত্তর।
আবাব বলিয়া দিব তাহার সম সর॥
দুই টাকা তের আনা ফি টাকাতে দিয়া।
মাথট বলিয়া খরচা দিব চড়াইয়া॥
দুই আনা চড়াইব খরচা সেওয়ায় ফৌজদারী।
বিছানি মগদ যোগ্য করা এক বুরি॥
আদিয়া আবাব খরচা বসু আনা ভরা।
রসুম খাজাঞ্চী খরচা তোলায় তের করা॥
বান পন চন্দ্র গণ্ডা বিছানি কাইচা চৌকি।
হাল বেসি সাত আনা সপ্তদশ গণ্ডা টিকি॥
খানা খরচা রস আনা আড়াই পাই ক্রমে।
হদ্দিস কাচারি খরচা পাঁচ আনা নিয়মে॥
জমিদারির তোলায় তোলা জানিবে নিশ্চয়।
পয়ার রচিয়া দ্বিজ রামানন্দে কয়॥

Mr. Cotton gives a list of the Native Dewans of Chittagong, which we reproduce below:

	Years.
Gokulchunder Ghosal	1761-64
Rameshunkur Haldar...	1765
Ramkant Bose	1766-67
Hori Mullick	1768
Nundo Doolal	1769-70
Atyaram Haldar	1761-72
Boistubchurn Bose	1773
Lallaram Roy	1774
Ramlochun Mitter	1774
Modonmohun Haldar	1775-84
Kishenkishore Chuckerbutty	1784
Kallychurn Roy	1785-90
Goury Sunkur	1790-95
Gourchund Mookerjee	1796-99
Goury Sunkur	1800-11

After that there were many dewans and sherishtadars up to 1821, of whom the principal were Boidyonath, Gopeenath, Udoynarain Mitter, Ishanchunder Roy, Harchunder Roy, and Trahiram Moonshy.

The early dewans before the time of Kallychurn were for the most part foreigners brought to the district by the Chiefs under whom they served. The Boses are believed to belong to a well-known Dacca family of that name. The unfortunate career of Boistobchurn is described on p. 22 of this memorandum. The Dollals came from Noakholly. The name of the principal member of the family, Brojodollal, occurs frequently in the early correspondence with the Commercial Resident of Luckipore, and is still well known in the Noakholly district. Lallaram Roy of Shakpoora is remembered by a haut in the neighbourhood of his village and by a bridge over the Boalkhali, which still bears his name. He died at Benares. To Kallychurn I have already referred. Gourysunkur is a name still remembered in all parts of the district; his grandson, Umeshchunder, is now an Inspector of Police in Nuddea. Boidyonath was Gourysunkur's first cousin: Harchunder Roy is a son of Boidyonath, and was presented to Lord Dalhousie as the principal zemindar of Chittagong at the time of that Viceroy's visit. Trahiram Moonshy of Dengapara is famed for his reputation as a Persian writer. He retired unable to cope with the additional work imposed on the office by the resistless force of Mr. Harvey. He also died at Benares. Of the first and most important of all the dewans, Gokulchunder Ghosal, an account has been given in the body of this treatise.

Joynarain Ghosal, of the Bhukylas Raj family, obtained valuable lands in recognition of the services he rendered by reclaiming waste lands in Chittagong. Mr. Tucker wrote the following minute on the subject:

"Joynarain Gossaul appears and informs the Court that, agreeable to the encouragement given on our arrival in this province, and the Company having possession of the same for the clearance of the lands laying waste and in jungle, he undertook the clearing and cultivation of lands in many different places agreeable to the several different sunnuds granted him for that purpose; that several of such lands have already commenced the payment of their revenues and most of the rest will in a few months do the same; and he prays that the said lands may be formed into a zemindari, and that one sunnud be granted to him for the whole. As this person has been particularly industrious in the clearing of the waste lands, which has proved not only a benefit to himself but has also been a great inducement and example to others to do the same, the Court agreed, as an encouragement to his industry, that all such lands as have been cleared by the above Joynarain Gossaul be made a zemindari and to stand in future in all books of the revenues by the name of the zemindary of Joynuggur, and ordered a sunnud to be given him for the same."

Mr. Cotton has given the following account of the Ghosal family:

The Joynarain above-mentioned was a nephew of Gokul Chunder Ghosal. The latter accompanied Mr. Verelst from Calcutta, and was the first dewan of the province. He acquired much property, not in this district only, but elsewhere. According to Mr. Beveridge his astrological name *i.e.* the red name entered on his horoscope, was Bhowanny Churn, and under that name he procured large possessions in the pergunnah of Selimabad in Backergunge, and on the island of Sundeep; but according to local tradition Bhowanny Churn Roy is a distinct personage—the servant, some say the cook—of the dewan. Be this as it may, the property was acquired by Gokul Ghosal, and the Backergunge estates, which extend also into the district of Jessore, are still in the possession of the family. The local cutcherry is at Joynuggur of Jhalukatty, an important place of trade, about twelve miles west of Burrisaul. The Bhowanny Churn zemindary in Sundeep has lately changed hands more than once, but it was long in possession of the Ghosals. Joynarain was at one time canoongo of the island, but he was removed on the ground that the office was incompatible with the position of a zemindar. The Ghosals possess also large estates in the pergunnah of Paitkera, in the Tipperah district. The family is now ennobled, and resides at Bhukoilash, in the vicinity of Calcutta. I find it stated in the Dacca Blue Book by the late Mr. H. H. Sutherland "that the title of Rajah was conferred on Kali Sunkur Ghosal by Lord Ellenborough during the Scinde war, for having bought up a large amount of Government paper at a time when public credit was very low." This, I should think is doubtful; it is certain that the family have now the reputation of being excellent landlords, though absentees, and of managing their large estates well. Gokul Ghosal died in 1779. Joynarain lived into the present century, at Benares, but the exact date of his death is not known.

The chapter on Noabad settlement is by far the most interesting and important. The following episode of Mr. Harvey's high-handed doings in connection with it is not known to the present generation. We give it below:

Unhappily Mr. Harvey determined to meet fraud by stratagem, and also to carry matters with a very high hand. He found the whole district steeped in fraud. A host of ill-paid, corrupt native officers, inefficiently superintended, were employed in "the discovery of new lands," which the holders of all classes were interested in hiding. The ministerial officers at head-quarters, who were themselves zemindars, zealously advocated the measurements, as in duty bound, but, when undertaken, in a hundred different ways thwarted them. The measuring officers were the creatures of these ministerial servants, and themselves landholders. They employed neighbours to point out the concealed lands held by each other. There was corruption in every village. The inhabitants are declared to have been divided into two camps—informers and victims, the bribing and the bribed.

With no attempts at conciliation, and disdaining compromise, it was the policy of Mr. Harvey to give a "strict, harsh, and often overstrained construction" to all forms of procedure that might be interpreted in favour of Government. With a staff of thirty-two Deputy Collectors and an army of ameens, he measured up each of the turrufs in each mouzah separately, keeping the turrufdars strictly to their areas as assigned by the measurement papers of the Chittagong Council of 1764.

"By the aid of these maps and of the records of former measurements, he established a system of check and counter-check which has been described as marvellous. His immense energy was solely devoted to what he conceived to be the interests of Government. He summarily inquired into and resumed wholesale, with utterly illegal proceedings, alleged rent-free holdings, claiming them as part of the noabad which had been decreed to Government in the Ghosal's case. He keenly watched for every plot of land that could be eliminated from the turruf or from the confirmed or re-settled rent-free areas, and all the overplus corners and plots were clipt away, measured, and assessed, as part of the Government noabad, and were settled with the occupants. If a turrufdar obstructed the survey, he knew that the plots ultimately eliminated from his turruf might be assessed and settled with the actual occupant or his own sub-tenant. Mr. Harvey used to play off the sub-tenants against the turrufdars when the latter were troublesome, and he would reward information from the occupants by settling with them a sudder malgoozars. The turrufdars, who nearly all of them held lands in excess of their turruf areas, found themselves checkmated. However, it often occurred that when the ameens were about to eliminate plots of land as noabad, the turrufdars would take care to shunt off the overplus on to waste pieces of grounds, which it was not customary to actually reckon for the assessment, even when the lands were determined as *prima facie* assessable noabad land. For example, the overplus of noabad land would be shunted on to such pieces of waste land as tanks, pools, cow-paths, cattle-yards, garths, the little wastes adjoining the homestead, the excavations round the homestead, &c. The turrufdars did not, and could not, do without these pieces of noabad land as elbow-room for themselves or their sub-tenants. In such cases they took noabad talookdaree settlements for these particular excess or noabad lands, together with such other more extensive noabad lands, cultivated or uncultivated, as were admitted to be, and had always been, avowedly held as noabad.

Mr. Harvey's policy of exacting the full pound of flesh at last broke down, as might have been expected. Among other sysptoms of disaffection, there was an outbreak at Anwara. The measurements were interrupted, Mr. Harvey himself was assaulted, and had to make a precipitate retreat to head-quarters. He turned with a detachment of sepoys, who fired on the villagers. The ringleaders were arrested and thrown into prison. It is said, and obtains universal credence, that after this disturbance the lands in Putteah were all measured with short measure—18 gundas to the kany instead of 20. Complaints became more frequent, and before long reached the ears of Government. At last, on the 17th March 1840, Mr. C. W. Smith, the junior Member of the Board of Revenue, was deputed to Chittagong "to inquire into the state of the district, to amend anything that might on investigation appear to be wrong, and to report to Government from time to time the progress and results of his investigations." The result of his inquiries and the orders passed thereon are contained in a long and lucid resolution of the Government of Bengal, under the signature of Mr. Halliday, dated 5th February 1841.

We have neither time nor space to go into details of the Noabad settlement. Its latest phases are set forth very clearly in an elaborate and exhaustive report of Mr. Dampier. Mr. Cotton's book is a valuable contribution to the fiscal history of Chittagong, and incidentally of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATION OF BRITISH BURMA.

BRITISH BURMA continues to prosper under the administration of its present rulers. Mr. Charles Aitchison, the Chief Commissioner of the province, has rendered an interesting account of the progress made in 1878-79. The year was, in some respects, an unfavourable one, as during the greater part of it the relations of the British Government with Upper Burma were much strained. The King died on the 1st October, 1878. A few days before his death Prince Theebaw was nominated and proclaimed heir-apparent; and all the members of the royal family were suddenly summoned to the palace, where they remained under arrest. Two princes, the Nyoungan and Nyoung Oke, however, succeeded in effecting their escape. Theebaw abolished the Council, which had been formed on the King's death, and shortly afterwards massacred all the direct lineal descendants of the late King, men, women, and children, upwards of eighty in number. The massacres, the reader remembers, took place in February, 1879. The late Mr. R. B. Shaw, the new British Resident at Mandalay made remonstrances against this barbarity, but these produced no effect. We are told that "from the date of the announcement of the King's death to the close of the year under review our relations with the Court of Ava had not been without grave anxieties, and after these massacres, were much strained. There seemed to be no guarantee for the safety of life or property, and for the rest of the year trade suffered, in consequence, great depression."

British Burma is essentially an agricultural country, and nearly the whole of the wealth of its people is derived from the cultivation of land. The area under the plough, we are glad to notice, has been steadily increasing since the past few years. In two years there has been an increase of no less than 312,330 acres, or 11·02 per cent. in the area under cultivation, and the revenue demand has increased by 12·49 per cent. The total area under rice in 1878-79 was 2,728,448 acres as compared with 2,554,853 acres in 1877-78 and 2,455,337 acres in 1876-77, representing an assess-

ment of £452,346, £423,274, and £400,409 in the respective years. The increase in the area under rice is thus accounted for in the report before us :—"A great impetus has been given during the past few years to rice cultivation by the high speculative rates which merchants have found themselves compelled, owing to violent competition, to give, in order to fulfil their contracts for shipments of grain to Europe. It is doubtful whether, so far as they are concerned, the business has of late been a profitable one; but, despite the greatly enhanced cost of labour, the Burmese agriculturists must during several seasons have secured handsome profits on the sale of their crops. This has of course stimulated cultivators to extend the area of their operations, besides inducing many other persons to enter the same field of labour. The largest extension in the area under rice took place in the Pegu Division. The active demand and high prices prevailing for paddy induced many persons in this division to abandon their old employment and take to agriculture as being more profitable. It is, however, important to bear in mind that the high prices obtained for paddy in 1878-79, did not represent a corresponding improvement in the condition of the producer. With the rise of price of rice was enhanced the cost of labour and of almost every article of consumption. The Settlement Department, as might have been expected, has been giving special attention to the question as to whether it may not be practicable to raise the revenue demand in view of the rise in the price of rice, "without any undue interference with the profits of the occupants of the soil." We notice that already an enchancement of the assessment has been made in four districts of the Pegu Division; and in the remainder of the division, and in the other two divisions of the province, existing rates will be revised wherever the propriety of doing so has been established by the results of enquiry. We earnestly hope that the rates of assessment will not be raised without sufficient and careful consideration. The main cause of the prosperity of British Burma under British rule is the moderation of the Government demand upon land. The land in the province is now assessed at rates varying from one to six shillings an acre, according to its fertility and convenience of situation. Labour is still much dearer in British Burma than in other parts of India, an unskilled labourer earning from one to two shillings a day, while skilled labour is paid at the rate of from two to three shillings a day. It would be a great thing if the labouring classes from Behar, Oudh and the North-Western Provinces whose lot, to use Sir Richard Temple's language, is as hard as it can be borne, could be induced to proceed to British Burma and settle there.

The sea-borne trade of British Burma during the year under review shewed a most satisfactory increase over the values recorded in previous years. There has been a steady increase in the trade during the past three years. The figures of 1878-79, compared with those of the previous year exhibit an improvement of more than a million sterling or 6·89 per cent. on the total value. Rangoon, from its situation, is the chief port of the province. It commands the market of Upper Burma, and supplies the Pegu division, which contains over three-fifths of the population of the whole province. Almost the whole of the foreign import trade is brought to it, and to the total value of the trade in 1878-79 it contributed 69·94 per cent., against 68·66 in 1877-78. During the last decade the trade of Rangoon has more than doubled, imports having increased from 276 lakhs to 610 lakhs, and exports from 248 lakhs to 528 lakhs. The high prices obtained for paddy enable the people of British Burma to consume imported goods far more extensively than the people of India. During the last two months of the year under report, however, the people, having become afraid of disturbances owing to the unsettled state of affairs in Upper Burma, confined their purchases to immediate wants only. In 1878-79 the United Kingdom absorbed nearly three-fourths of the direct foreign trade of British Burma, having sent to the province 76·80 per cent. of the value of the goods imported and having taken 72·78 per cent. of the value of the produce exported. Next in importance to the United Kingdom is the trade with the Straits Settlements. Singapore and Penang take a large quantity of rice from British Burma for local consumption and distribution to surrounding countries, and they send into that province large quantities of Chinese goods. The direct trade of British Burmah with other countries is small and unimportant. The quantity of rice exported from Rangoon during the year under report was 398,489 tons, against 353,253 tons in 1877-78 and 356,898 in 1876-77. The exports of the produce of the province have increased in value in five years from 3 to 5½ millions sterling, or by 76·26 per cent. The inland trade of British Burma is carried on with the kingdoms of Ava and Siam, and with the neighbouring Shan and Karennee States. The total value of the year's inland trade was 4 millions sterling as compared with 3½ millions in 1877-78. Of these four millions, upwards of 3⅔ millions represent the river traffic and the balance the land traffic. The figures relating to the latter traffic cannot, however, be depended on, as great difficulty is experienced in obtaining correct returns of the land trade, owing to the imperfection of the registering establishments and the unwillingness of traders to give true information as to their goods. The land traffic is almost entirely stopped from June to October, when the roads are rendered impassable by the rains. The realizations from land revenue, capitation tax, and miscellaneous items during the years 1877-78 and 1878-79, compared according to the old system, shew an excess of £116,298 in the receipts for the latter year. The land assessment was £513,998 as against £482,639 in the preceding year, and capitation tax produced £273,205 as compared with £267,480. The gross receipts of the Civil Department from all sources amounted in 1878-79 to £2,218,573 as against £1,988,274 in the previous year. The principal portion of this increase was due to land revenue and customs, which were exceptionally productive. The total expenditure on civil administration amounted in the year under report to £755,218, or £86,574 more than in 1877-78.

Education, we are sorry to notice, is still very much backward in British Burma. It is not expanding as rapidly as agriculture or trade. The number of Government schools open in the province on the 31st March, 1879, was 29 as compared with 27 opened on the 1st April 1878. The number of pupils under instruction in these schools, however fell off from 2,146 to 1,758 during the year under report. This large decrease is attributed to rumours of political disturbance, which at one time nearly emptied some of the schools. But we notice that the number of private schools under inspection increased from 2,659 to 3,069 and the number of scholars attending them from 59,080 to 75,116. These figures, it is explained, do not indicate any spread of education in the province. They were simply the result of an increased activity in inspection. Strictly speaking, there is only one high school in the whole province teaching up to the Entrance Course. This is the Rangoon school, which sent up two boys for the Calcutta University Entrance Examination in December 1878, both of whom passed. There were 34 schools graded as middle-class schools in the report of the Education Department for 1878-79 as compared with fifteen grades as such in the previous year. The Government middle-class schools open at the end of the year were 11 in number. The great desiderata of the Department of Public Instruction in British Burma are competent teachers and suitable vernacular text-books. Great difficulty is experienced in providing good teachers. "The number of sufficiently-educated Natives is at present so small, and the appointments open to such are so numerous, that it is difficult to attract competent men to the work of teaching." The Normal School at Rangoon has achieved some success in the training of school-masters. The Vernacular Education Committee has been revived and converted into a Standing Departmental Committee on school text-books. It will be the duty of this Committee to select, or if necessary, to prepare suitable Vernacular text-books of all kinds, without which the cause of education in British Burma must continue to suffer.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

I.

DR. A. VAMBERY, the distinguished Asian traveller, delivered before an influential English audience a lecture "on Russia's influence over the inhabitants of Central Asia during the last ten years." The lecturer tried to reconcile the progress of Russia in Central Asia with the commonly received theory that the Muscovite approaches more nearly the Mussulman in temperament than any other European nation. We give below a summary of the lecture:

Dr. Vambery said that when the Russians, fifteen years ago, first came into contact with the Moslem population, there was a general idea prevalent that the light of a better future would soon dawn on the people. He believed it was only those who in a fanatical prepossession against Russia forcibly shut their eyes to undeniable facts would refuse to acknowledge that in the Khanates, where formerly continuous wars, trouble, and bloodshed were raging, now tranquillity and order, and to a certain extent also a love of law, began to spread, and that the horror of despotism and tyranny by which Central Asia was haunted during the time of Molloh Khan, Musrallah Khan, and Khudajar Khan, had almost entirely disappeared. It was his intention to be just towards Russia, but he had also to show justice to the *altera pars* —namely, the Central Asiatics. He was therefore compelled to make the seeming daring assertion that all the reforms and innovations introduced hitherto by Russia were only made for the benefit of the Russians themselves, the object being to get peaceable subjects, willing ratepayers, and obedient means for the Russian supremacy. He was sorry to remark that the Central Asiatics themselves, far from profiting by the blessings of western culture, would derive in the future more detriment than benefit from them. The domestic industry of Bokhara and Khokand had greatly suffered by the preponderance of Russian imports, in consequence of the abolition of duty between Central Asia and Russia. Another injury was the daily increasing export of raw material to Russia without the consequent rise in prices to the benefit of the producers. Besides the injury done to the natives by Russian monopoly, he denied that the slave trade between Central Asia and Persia had decreased. The sale of slaves, especially females, was going on just as it did before the boasted Russian prohibition, which he considered was of the same nature as many of their humanitarian deeds by which dust was thrown in the eyes of credulous Europe. Completely abnormal taxation had been introduced everywhere in Central Asia—a taxation which rose with the continually increasing deficit of the Russian administration. A central Asiatic acquaintance at Constantinople wrote to him, "The voracity of the Karakush (eagle) is as bad as the avidity of our former sipahis (officers)." Now that the Russians had appeared on the scene their first apparition had sufficed to untie the bonds of religious law, which had up till then been the only means of controlling the people, and to shake the basis of ethnical life to its very foundations. The first great fault which the Russians committed was their doing away with the office of the Reis, a kind of religious policeman, who has been replaced by a Russian officer. He was far from deploring that, owing to the disappearance of the durra (the three-tailed whip), the observation of the religious law had become very lax, that the mosques were almost empty during the five times of prayer in the day, and that ritualistic formalities were more and more neglected. He was not an advocate for Mohammedan ritual, but could not conceal the conviction that with the disappearance of the durra, all kinds of vices were gaining ground, and it was really astonishing how rapidly drunkenness, gambling and other immoralities were speading. Cards now found their way everywhere where large Russian colonies existed and figure in the criminal records as a chief cause of quarrel and murder. Most shocking was the extent to which licentiousness was spreading from day to day. In order to coincide with the reigning tone of the governing Russian class, even the holiest customs and habits are

not spared, and the Mohammedan clergy, formerly the chief protectors of morality, are losing their influence in consequence of the distrust which the Russians always showed to the Mollah class, in whom they supposed they discovered their enemies. The Kadis also, and Mollahs, by losing their material resources, the Russians having forcibly taken possession of the whole Vakuf, have unavoidably forfeited also their moral prestige. He would not pretend that the Russian Government was intentionally blind to these evils. He considered, first, that the chief officials in St. Petersburg, owing to the mendacity of subaltern officers, are not sufficiently acquainted with the real state of affairs; and, secondly, that the means employed to check the evil are either too insignificant or too bad to produce better results. After speaking of the difficulty of adapting the characters of Moslems and Russians to one another, he said that so little attention has been paid to the national honour and self-esteem of the subdued Central Asiatics, that after a nearly fifteen years' long occupation of the country, scarcely one-sixth of the Russian official world in Turkeystan is conversant with the language of the Sarts or Ozbegs, in spite of the notoriously brilliant linguistic capacity of the former ruler. To the neglect of the language of the country might be added a disregard for the most sacred habits and customs of the natives. The unavoidable consequence of such dealing has been that Russia has become most deeply hated by all followers of Mahammed, that the name of Urus is regarded as identical with anti-Christ, and we must not be astonished if between them and the Central Asiatics not the slightest *rapprochement* has hitherto taken place, and that the relations between conqueror and conquered still remain the same as in Baktcherai and Kazan. He concluded by saying that almost the whole Turkish race, from the Yahuts to the Osmanlis, and from the Tarantchis to the Kozimuks, had been falling under Russian tutelage, and would be led by Russian hands upon the path of modern civilisation. In this respect nothing or little could be altered; but now the time had come to put a barrier to this dubious cultural mission of Russia. The Fin-Ugrian and Turko-Tartar elements might (as far as they acknowledged today the Russian supremacy)remain also for the future the ground of the Sclavonic conquerors of the north; but it ought not to be permitted that the Muscovites should also extend their sway over the populations of Indo-Arian extraction The frontier on the Oxus ought to constitute, as in antiquity, not only the political, but also the ethnical frontier; just as the cultural past and the degree of civilisation—but not only the cultural capacity, as erroneously stated—have always been different in these two chief races of mankind. From a humanitarian point of view, he earnestly desired, therefore, that the unjustifiable ambition of Russia should be barred, once and for ever, and that the Arian elements of Asia should be made over to the guidance and the guardianship of that nation, who has become known in Europe by her high degree of culture, by her love of liberty and sense of justice and who had proved herself hitherto to be an excellent civiliser and a true representative of modern culture.

The Chairman Sir Douglas Forsyth, whilst not wishing to throw stones at Russia, pointed out that her protectionist policy was necessarily injurious not only to the Khanates of Turkestan but to the trade of India. He hoped steps would be taken to put the commercial relations of the countries on a better footing. Sir Erskine Perry feared, judging from the applause with which every hostile allusion to Russia had been received, that the audience would not agree with his views, but his opinion was that the presence of the Russians in Central Asia was a great benefit to mankind and civilisation. He had no Russian proclivities. He was himself a Liberal in politics, and therefore was no believer in autocratic Governments, but he considered that we had enough to do to govern our own country without interfering with others. It would be as easy for an Englishman to make out a case to an audience in St. Petershurgh against our Government of India as it was to make out a case here against the mistakes undoubtedly committed by Russia in Central Asia. He was aware that anything said against Russia was eagerly accepted, but at the same time very little was known of what Russia was doing. He thought that to Russia and England jointly was given the task of civilising Central Asia, and that there were no hostile interests existing between the two countries. Sir Rutherford Alcock held that we could not be true to our own instincts of Empire if, possessing India, we did not oppose Russia coming further south. The Oxus appeared to him to be their natural boundary. It was in the nature of things that Russia, like all Northern Powers, should gravitate towards the south, but it was a matter of considerable commercial importance to us that she should be kept back. Dr. Vambery in reply remarked: He had treated the question from a social rather than a political point of view, and it was on the score of humanity, and of what was due to the Central Asiatic tribes, that he objected to the task of their civilisation being entrusted to Russia. It was a great mistake to suppose civilisation was the same whether it came through Russia or through England. Let them compare the stagnant barbarism of the tribes conquered by Russia 500 years ago with the rapid advance in civilisation which had been made under English rule in India since the days of Warren Hastings. Not even those politicians in this country who were more Russian than the Russians were themselves could say that Russia was now an enlightened nation, though she might become so after a century or two. He could not express the wonder he felt that Englishmen should talk of the spread of Russian civilisation as a blessing. He had no desire to see a conflict between the two Powers but he wished to see Russia keep north of the Oxus, and the work of civilisation southward undertaken by England, which was the most capable and appropriate Power to do it.

Dr. Vambery's lecture has been very opportune The accession of Mr. Gladstone to power means a reconcilement with the English and Russian and lectures containing moderate and well-informed advice from thoughtful men and the learned professor cannot but promote good feeling between the two contending countries.

II.

WE have given above a summary of Dr. Vambery's lecture. The Professor being an acknowledged authority on Central Asian matters, we ought to listen with respect to his utterances on the important subject. It was understood that politics were to be excluded from the paper and Professor Vambery, speaking generally, adhered to that rule. He could not, however, wholly desist from touching on the political aspect of the question.

What good had resulted to the peoples of the three Central Asiatic Khanates from the Russian rule up to the present time, and what were the promises of the future in this respect—was the question which Professor Vambery undertook to answer in his paper read before the Indian section of the society of arts. The Professor observes: "When the Russians, 15 years ago, through their conquest in Central Asia, first came into contact with the Moslem population of that part of the world, there was the general idea prevalent that the light of a better future would soon dawn on that people, sunk hitherto in fanaticism and barbarism, and that the influence of Western civilization would obviously raise the moral and material conditions of the country; nay, it was surmised that man in this historically famous part of the world would soon enjoy all the rights which are due to him by nature. Expectations of this kind were unfrequently raised by the circumstances that the Russians being themselves half Asiatics would easier exercise any influence over these Asiatics than the Englishman, who by his superior education and strict European character is, at all events, more foreign in Eastern spheres and less capable to act as a teacher." Have these expectations been fulfilled? There are men who, in their strong prejudice and antipathy against Russia refuse to acknowledge that her rule in Central Asia has been productive of any benefit whatever to the inhabitants of the country. But Professor Vambery does not take this view of the case. He cannot resist the force of undeniable facts. He points out that continuous warfare, troubles and bloodshed were formerly raging in the Central. Asian Khanates; but that under Russian rule tranquillity and order had prevailed there, and the horror of despotism and tyranny by which Central Asia was haunted during the time of Moolla Khan, Nasirulla Khan and Khudayar Khan have almost entirely disappeared. In this respect, then, the Russians have done for the Central Asian Khanates exactly what the English have done for India. The downfall of the Mogul Empire spread anarchy and confusion throughout the length and breadth of this country, and it was not till our present masters established their authority that peace and order was restored. It must be acknowledged that by putting a stop to warfare and bloodshed and establishing tranquillity and order, Russia has conferred the same inestimable blessing on Central Asia that England has conferred on India. Professor Vambery remarks that Russian rule has had very bad effect on the domestic industry of Central Asia. He says: "The domestic industry of Bokhara and Khokand has greatly suffered by the preponderance of Russian imports; and this was one of the chief causes of the rapid impoverishment of the inhabitants of the towns. The domestic industry of Central Asia was pretty well sufficient to supply the ordinary demands of the people, but by the abolition of duty between Russia and Central Asia proper, the last-named country was, so to speak, inundated by bad and comparatively cheaper articles. The second injury to the domestic industry of the Central Asiatics was the daily increasing export of raw material to Russia without the consequent rise of the prices benefiting the producers." Here, too, there is a curious parallel between the effects of Russian rule in Central Asia and British rule in India. The domestic industry of India has been almost ruined under British rule. India, like Central Asia, is inundated with bad and comparatively cheaper articles imported from Europe. Our weavers have been ruined; our molunghees have been ruined; and almost all classes of our artizans have suffered greatly under British rule. The occupation of many of them is gone under the altered circumstances of the country. The demand for their wares has either disappeared, or they cannot compete with the civilized manufactures of the West. As raw material from Central Asia is exported to Russia, so is raw material from India exported to England, with this difference, however, that the exportation of our produce to Europe has benefited our agriculturists by raising the prices. Why the exportation of the produce of Central Asia to Russia has not resulted in a rise of the prices benefiting the producers, passes our understanding. It is strange that Professor Vambery does not account for this apparently inexplicable phenomenon.

The appearance of Russia in Central Asia has injuriously affected the commercial interests not only of the Central Asian Khanates but also those of Persia and Afghanistan. We are sorry to be told on the testimony of an authority like Professor Vambery, that the abominable slave trade between Central Asia and Persia still exists. The Professor says:—"When the Russians appeared in the former country a general hope was entertained that the province of Khorasan—nay, the whole northern frontier of Persia—always so imminently exposed to the devastation of marauding Turcomans, would now enjoy greater safety and that the Russian prohibition against the slave trade would be sure to remove a great burden from the shoulders of the Persians; but still poor Iran was suffering from that plague as much as before. That the Turcomans were practising this detestable trade only within the limits of their own desert, is scarcely credible; there is more likelihood that the sale of slaves in the three Khanates, particularly female slaves, was going on just as before, and that this act of Russian humanity of which Russian papers boasted so much, was of the same nature as many other humanitarian deeds, by which dust was thrown in the eyes of credulous Europe." So long as Turcomans are not brought under the control of Russia, she cannot be held responsible for the prevalence of the slave trade within their deserts; but if that detestable trade is still going on in

the Central Asian Khanates, Russia's conquests in Turkistan cannot be justified.

But the gravest indictment against Russian rule in Central Asia still remains to be noticed. Professor Vambery asserts that the material well-being of the natives in Russian Turkistan is rapidly declining, and that their impoverishment is increasing day by day. The Russians, we are told, have increased five-fold or six-fold the original scale of taxation in Central Asia, and that the burden arising from the cattle-tax, land-tax, and personal taxes is far more oppressive under the strong regulated administration of the Russians than with the old patriarchal despotic *regime*. It would be interesting to ascertain by careful enquiries to what extent the English rulers of India have increased the original scale of taxation and whether the material well-being of the people has or has not declined under British rule in some parts of the country. We think Mr. James Caird's forthcoming report will throw some light on this most important question." "The Russians," observes Professor Vambery, "wherever they came forward as masters, looked upon the representatives of the Moslem culture with haughtiness and contempt, and it was almost impossible to create an approximation between these two contrary elements." Much the same thing has happened in India. The English conquerors of this country look with haughtiness and contempt upon the representatives of Indian Civilisation, in which, according to them, there was nothing good or worthy of admiration. This must be the case whenever a higher and living type of civilization comes into contact with a lower and dead one; and there is therefore, nothing in the conduct of the Russian rulers of Central Asia and the English rulers of India in this matter, which need surprise us. Professor Vambery believes that it would take a good deal of time until the cultural efforts of the Russians would be able to produce favourable results in Central Asia. Remembering that the Mahomedan community in this country have now kept themselves aloof from the cultural efforts of the English rulers of India, we need not be disappointed at the belief expressed by the Professor. Towards the close of his paper the Professor forgetting that politics were to be excluded from it, earnestly desired that the ambition of Russia should be barred at once and for ever, and that England should undertake the Government of the Aryan races in Asia. But, as Sir Erskine Perry in commenting on Professor Vambery's paper happily observed, Englishmen ought not to meddle with the Government of other countries, having enough to do to govern their own.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE requested to announce that Babu Nemychurn Bose Rai Bahadur of Kothur, Balasore, has subscribed Rs. 20 in aid of the Fawcett Election Expenses Fund. This brings the total sum subscribed to Rs. 6300-4.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE with thanks the first number of a new Law Journal started in Calcutta, entitled the "Law Review." Its plan is good and the specimen copy very fair. There are two original articles in the present number well-written and well-argued. We do not however agree with the writer in the opinions he has expressed. We wish the proprietors of this journal success.

SO THE office of Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery is to be again restored to the Celestial Service. The gentleman selected is certainly unexceptionable but the question is whether one of his talents and calibre is required for the post of head-duftry to Government. Mr. C. E. Buckland, the officer selected, will not however immediately assume charge of his office, but will act for the present as Magistrate of Howrah. We cannot, however, allow Mr. Buckland to retire from the Press Commissioner's office without thanking him for the courtesy and conciliation with which he maintained his relations with the Press and commending the efficiency with which he discharged his onerous and delicate duties.

THE FOLLOWING is a telegraphic report of the Queen's Speech to the new Parliament :

20th.—Parliament was opened to-day by Royal Commission, and the Queen's speech was read by the Lord Chancellor. It stated that our foreign relations were friendly and Her Majesty hoped in concert with other Powers to promote the early and complete fulfilment of the Berlin treaty, respecting the carrying out of effectual reforms and the inauguration of equal laws in Turkey and the unsettled territorial questions, fulfilment of which is essential to avert complications in the East. The Right Honorable G. J. Goschen has been despatched to Constantinople with this object in view. Since last addressing Parliament the gallantry of our troops in Afghanistan has been conspicuous. The labours of the Indian Government have been unremitting to effect a settlement, but Her Majesty laments that the end in view has not yet been attained. Efforts will be unceasingly directed to the pacification of Afghanistan and to the establishntent of institutions best fitted to secure the independence of its people and restore friendly relations with the British Empire. The condition of Indian Finance, as recently made known, requires special attention, and the fullest information will be supplied to Parliament on the subject. Her Majesty's Government continues to recommend the South African Confederation and the maintenance of supremacy over the Transvaal. The peace preservation Act of Ireland will not be renewed. The following measures are announced. Burials Bill, renewal of the Ballot Act, reform of the game laws, and a measure to enforce the liability of employers for accidents to their workmen, and the extension of the borough franchise to Ireland.

We are glad to note that India occupies a prominent place in the Queen's Speech.

SOME CURIOSITY has been expressed in certain quarters why Mr. Fawcett, though forming a member of the Ministry, has not obtained a seat in the Cabinet? This question is thus answered by a friend in London, from whom we have heard by last mail: "Mr. Fawcett holds a very high position in the estimation of the Liberal party, as well for his integrity and ability, as for the influence he exercises over the minds of the bulk of the people of England. But for the melancholy fact of his being blind, he would have been in the Cabinet. But members of the Cabinet are sworn to secrecy; and Mr. Fawcett could not take this oath; since, in order to become acquainted with the contents of the documents to be kept secret, he would be compelled to get somebody to read them to him. I understand that this objection was very carefully weighed, and was ultimately pronounced to be insurmountable. Whether a favourable solution will be found to it later, remains to be seen."

WE WOULD invite the attention of the Director General of the Post Office to a case of injustice, involving reckless extravagance which has lately been perpetrated in the Account Branch of his office in Calcutta. Under the new arrangement which was in contemplation for some time and which has been lately decided upon the Check Branch of the Postal Compiler's office will be abolished, and the present employes in that branch have been served with the usual notice that their services will not be required three months after date. We have something to say on the expediency of the measure resolved upon and we will do so when the facts of the case are before us. In the meantime we would ask who is responsible for admitting new hands in the Check Branch of the Money-Order office, when the services of these abolished check clerks, about 60 in number, were available? The appointments, we hear, were made less than a week before the date when the notices above referred to were served. The measure of reduction was not an off-hand one and it could not be said that the Compiler or his Assistant was unaware of it. Some of these abolished hands are entitled to pension, and they will claim it if they are not provided with appointments, while all others will claim gratuity. The State will thus be unnecessarily saddled with an enormous charge on account of pension and gratuity, which could have been avoided by appointing the abolished hands in the Money-Order office. It is not yet too late to retrace the step taken by cancelling the new appointments and putting in their place the abolished hands. The new employes have not the same claim upon the State for employment as the abolished hands, while the re-employment of the latter will serve the purposes of justice and economy. We entreat Mr. Monteath to look into these petty money-matters with a more vigilant eye and to be more sparing of his confidence in his subordinates.

WE REGRET to learn that the Surgeon General for Bengal has taken upon himself to inflict numerited hardship and injustice upon the unposted Assistant Surgeons employed as supernumeraries at the Presidency. Our readers are aware that passed graduates of the Calcutta Medical College, who agree to accept Government service are taken in as supernumerary Assistant Surgeons, and receive an allowance of Rs. 50 per month. These young men, while unemployed, are utilized to serve as make-shifts and are attached either to the Medical College Hospital or the Campbell Medical School. In 1871 under the orders of Sir George Campbell, some of the supernumeraries were ordered to Burdwan and other malarious districts, where the epidemic was raging with great virulence, on their supernumerary allowance. But then there was an emergency, the demand for medical aid was very great, and the work could not be performed by the ordinary staff of Medical officers. Now the same reasons do not exist and the Government has not called upon the Medical Department for a supply of additional surgeons. Why then order out men to serve as supernumeraries at Cuttuck, Dacca or Patna on their supernumerary allowance of Rs. 50? The hardship does not consist in their being sent out but in being ordered out on supernumerary allowance at a time when the exigencies of the public service do not require additional hands.

HERE IS A notable example of the beneficent working of the License Tax. We have more than once noticed the cries of the inhabitants of Bogra arising from the arbitrary assessment of the license-tax. We will now mention a case which forcibly illustrates the high-handed action of the revenue authorities of the district and the result which it has led to. One Ramrutton Doss, keeper of a moody shop, had been assessed to the license tax in the sum of Rs. 20 by Mr. Collector Cooke. The assessment being very much in excess of the man's means he had become a defaulter and had therefore been fined Rs. 20. The claim against him now swelled into Rs. 40, which of course could not be realized. The next thing done was to issue a distress warrant under which the man's goods and chattels were seized and sold. The goods seized were one broken thalla or platter of bell-metal and a lota, the sale of which realized the sum of fifteen annas and six pie! A search was ordered for any other property which the defaulter might have, but it was fruitless of result, the man was so poor that he had given up his shelter and was living as a refugee under another's roof. The assessment above mentioned had been made in spite of the testimony of the village Punchayet and the head-men that the assessee was a poor trader and his means did not justify the amount of tax with which he had been charged. The claim against the man on account of the tax and fine inclusive of costs, process and peon's fees, was more than Rs. 40, the amount realized was fifteen annas and six pie, and the poor tradesman who had been earning his livelihood by honest industry was driven from his occupation and compelled to lead a life of beggary and destitution! We cannot say how many such cases have occurred and how many poor people have been forced to give up business to lead a life of abject dependence upon public charity through the beneficent working of the License tax. We hope the lesson which this case affords will not be lost.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS, after quoting our few remarks on the Blychenden case, says :

Now, looking to the evidence offered for the prosecution, and especially to the medical testimony, we can see no justification for the use of such a strong expression as this—"the fact remains uncontradicted that the man Lalla was murdered, and that the foul crime has not been traced to anybody." It seems to us that the case broke down, simply because it was impossible to ascertain, with anything like reliable certainty the cause of the man's death. We do not, therefore see why a paper like the *Hindoo Patriot* should talk about "a sad failure of justice," or describe the case" as a cruel commentary on the administration of justice in this country." It is rather that we think this case proves very decisively, that Jhoomun Misser owes his liberty, and his life, to the

chance which gave him an opportunity of being tried in the High Court. What the case really does illustrate, is the something more than inefficiency of the Police. We trust that our native friends and contemporaries will endeavour to rise above the unworthy cant which makes every criminal trial in the High Court a race question. If that Court be what it is insinuated to be by the native papers, then we hold that the British Indian Association, the Indian League, and the Indian Association distinctly fail in their duty, when they fail to bring its shortcomings, and its "sad failures of justice," to the notice of the Parliament of Great Britain. If its proceedings are simply "cruel commentaries on the administration of justice in this country," then, beyond all question, it is the interest of every man, Englishman or native, that the High Court should be reformed, and its reputation secured from the possibility of attack and condemnation.

Our contemporary we are sorry to say misunderstands us entirely. We have not raised a race question, nor insinuated anything against the High Court. Whether it was owing to the inefficiency of the Police or other causes there was, it could not be denied, a failure of justice in the case. And such a failure of justice, no right-minded man can gainsay, is a cruel commentary on the administration of justice in this country. Neither the Native papers nor the Native Associations are backward in exposing the shortcomings of the Police and the courts, and if these have not been remedied, surely it is not their fault.

Darlington's Pain-Curer has been found to be a certain cure for Pain on the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, & Eruptions on the skin. May be had retail or wholesale, direct from their Establishment, 49, Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta.

☞ Beware of other worthless imitations.

KABUL NEWS.

(From the Press Commissioner.)

Simla May 22nd.—The force from Peshbolak moved early on the 20th to Hisarak, and found the enemy near Magina, four thousand strong holding a very strong position whence they were ejected after an obstinate resistance, and pursued as far as Sherik Maidan dispersing in every direction. The enemy lost about 100 killed. Fakir escaped. The gathering included Mandazai Shinwaries, whose standard was captured by villagers from Rud Chiprihar and some Khugianis. Our casualties are one officer severely, and one slightly, wounded; names not given; two Europeans of the 14th Foot killed, two wounded; and one sepoy of the 23rd Pioneers wounded. The Force was to return on the 21st.

20th.—Jelalabad May 19th—This morning a large gathering of Safis, with eighteen standards, marched out into the plains of Besud. Our force under General Doran was concealed behind a low hill. The enemy, about two thousand strong, encouraged by the apparent absence of opposition, came well into the plains, when our troops advanced to attack them, the Cavalry cutting them off from the Barkab Tangi. The result was a complete success. The enemy lost about fifty killed, and fled through Tokchi Tangi. The Mulla Khalil, Sirdars Abdulla Khan and Nizamuddin Khan were present in the fight. Our loss was about ten wounded; none were killed.

21st.—Sir Robert Sandeman held a darbar at the Chappar mountain on the 17th, and dealt with the offenders implicated in the Sunizai disturbance. Sirdar Sher Ali has hanged three of the men who attacked Dubrai, and levied fines on the neighbouring villages: he has also punished the district where Captain Garrett was wounded. From Herat it is reported that the Kabuli troops have divided into two factions, and are fighting.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 22th May, 1880.

Our markets have continued dull and depressed during th past week and nothing of interest has transpired.

IMPORTS.

This market not having experienced any change, the present report may be accepted as a counterpart of the previous. Cotton goods owing to the absence of demand from the consuming districts and less enquiry from local trade, admitted only limited transactions at prices lower than the last.

Yarns.—Import 40s. of good quality found buyers, whilst the other numbers were neglected. Country manufactured 20s. experienced better demand even at enhanced rates.

EXPORTS.

This market during the period under review, remained very flat and operations in consequence were confined within a narrow limit.

Tea.—At the last sale, held on the 20th instant 3398 chests were offered of which 1871 chests were sold at prices about half an anna lower, save a few lots of good quality which realized full rates.

Jute.—There has hardly been any change in this market, operations continued on a very limited scale without further affecting the prices.

Low to good can be quoted at 4-10 to 5-8.

Oil-seeds.—This market has been very flat and nothing of importance has transpired, prices remained much the same as before.

Wheat.—Market continued inactive and limited operations only took place, prices remained almost unaltered.

Rice.—There has been small transactions to the extent of 35,000 bags of 2 mds. each, consisting of Table, Ballam, Mooghy, Raree and Khesree sorts at prices almost the same as before.

MONETARY.

Money continues easy and no alteration was made as to the rates of discount and interest at the last meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bengal held on the 20th instant, six per cent. continues to be the minimum rate. At the Bazar there has neither been any change—4½% to 5% continue to be the rates.

In Government Securities there have been some transactions but the market did not evince much activity; prices have however rallied a good deal, in the manner as shown below:—

17th May	4%	93-8	93-10	4½%	100-6		
18th	,,	93-11	93-12	,,	100-7	100-8	100-10
19th	,,	93-14	94	,,	100-14	101	
20th	,,	93-14	94	,,	100-14	101	
21st	,,	93-14	94	,,	100-12	100-14	101
22nd	,,	93-14	94	,,	100-14		

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Continued dull and only limited transactions took place in Press and Cotton Shares even at enhanced rates.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS

		Rs.	As.	P.
Hon'ble Sir	Ashley Eden K.C.S.I., Darjeeling	17	7	6
His Honor	the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	11	8	0
P. M. Jones	Esq., Serampore	1	0	0
H. H. Raja	Shaheb of Bhownagar	13	4	0
Secretary	Chittaldroog Reading Room	13	4	0
Babu	Monohurrylal Shome, Chinsurah	2	0	0
,,	Nemychurn Bose Roy Bahadoor, Kothar	6	0	0
,,	Ramdoyal Ghose, Kharuckdeha	13	4	0
,,	Sumbhoochunder Roy, Jarah	11	6	0
,,	Kadarnath Mookerji, Matabhanga	13	4	0
,,	Bhogobatichurn Banerji, Dildarnagore	20	0	0
,,	Ashutosh Chuckerbutty, Burrisaul	10	0	0
,,	Roghunath Shahai, Bankipore	13	4	0
,,	Hurrymohun Roy, Sherepore	13	12	0
,,	Gopalchunder Mookerji, Maunbhoom	3	4	0
,,	Goneshchunder Bose, Joynagore	1	0	0
,,	Amritalal Banerji, Sarsunah	3	10	0
,,	Lolitmohun Roy, Burdwan	15	0	0
,,	Mohimchunder Chowdry, Manirampore	6	10	0
,,	Hemchunder Chatterji, Purneah	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*May* 19, 1880.

GENERAL.—Baboo Jogendra Chunder Bhunjo is re-appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in Maldah, *vice* Baboo Hurry Mohun Sanyal appointed an Assessor under the Bengal License Act, 1880.

Mr. W. H. Thomson, B.A., is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to the Sudder Station of the Bhagulpore district.

Baboo Uma Churn Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Arrareah, in Purneah, on leave, is transferred to Bhagulpore, and is appointed to have charge of the Banka division of that district.

Baboo Gossain Das Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in temporary charge of Kissengunge, Purneah, is appointed to have charge of the Arrareah division of that district, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. H. Rattray.

Moulvi Bazlul Karim, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in temporary charge of Arrareah, Purneah, is posted to the Sudder Station of that district, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Baboo Gossain Das Dutt.

Baboo Amarnath Bhuttacharjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bagirhaut, Jessore, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Advertisements.

A SPECIAL General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday next the 27th May 1880, at 4 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. The Chairman to lay on the Table Report on the Administration of the Municipality for the year 1879 and also the Audited Accounts for that year.
2. Vital Statistics for the months of March and April.
3. To confirm the proceedings of the Town Council at Meetings held on the 24th April, 1st and 8th May.
4. Dr. Rajendralala Mitra to move—"That this meeting desires to place on record its sense of the loss sustained by this city by the death of J. B. Roberts Esq., of the services rendered by him to the late Corporation of Justices, and of the zeal, intrepidity, and devotedness with which he advocated the interests of the rate-payers of Calcutta."
5. The Chairman to lay on the Table letter from Baboo Chunder Seekur Bose, resigning his appointment as Inspector of Jute Ware-houses.
6. Baboo Gopee Nath Mukerjee, to move the election of Baboo Preonath Dutta as a Member of the Market Visiting Committee.

ROBERT TURNBULL.
Secretary to the Corporation.

ADHYATMIKA.

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WANTED for District Engineer's Office a thoroughly qualified Draughtsman, a proper knowledge of Levelling and Surveying, essential, salary Rs. 40 (Forty) per mensem. The post will be vacant on the 1st July.

Applications together with copies of testimonials of past experience will be received by the undersigned up to 20th June.

(Sd.) E. A. STONEY,
District Engineer.

Burdwan, 20th May, 1880.

মৎপ্রণীত ইঙ্গরাজী বাঙ্গালা ডিক্সনারী, আট পেজি ৬৬ ফরমায় সম্পন্ন হইয়াছে। ইহাতে প্রায় ৪০০০ চারি হাজার অতিরিক্ত শব্দ সন্নিবেশিত হইয়াছে। ঐ সকল শব্দের অধিকাংশরই বৈজ্ঞানিক পদ। ইহা সংস্কৃত প্রেস ডিপজীটরীতে, হিতৈষী যন্ত্রালয়ে কৃষ্ণদাস পালের লেন ১নং বাটীতে ও আমার নিকট পাওয়া যায়। মূল্য ২৷৷০ টাকা, ডাকে পাঠাইতে হইলে মাশুল ৵০ আনা লাগিবে। শ্রীগোপালচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।
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Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE
SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY,
Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April, 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amounts, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducting reassurances.

The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

Annuity Business.

In the Annuity Department 55 Bonds were issued securing the sum of £2,969-0-6 yearly, and for which, the Company received the sum of £28,892-9-4.

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A
PRIMER
ON
PRESERVATION OF HEALTH
ADAPTED ESPECIALLY FOR THE
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(English Version of Sarira Palana.)
BY
JADU NATH MUKHERJI L. M. S.

16 Granville Place
PORTMAN SQUARE, W.
April 28, 1880.

Dear Sir,

***Your little work on Preservation of Health is a very useful book, and I hope will meet with the recognition it deserves.

Yours &c.

(*Sd.*) *Sir Joseph Fayrer* K.C.S.I, M.D.,

Honorary Surgeon to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

"—A perusal of the work, which seems to be expressly written in plain and simple language suited for little boys, inclines us to think that, if generally adopted in the lower classes of the Government colleges and schools, it may be the means of doing immense good in the way of extending a knowledge of the elements of sanitary science so much needed at the present day amongst the natives both in towns and villages.—As a treatise calculated to inculcate sanitary habits and remove insanitary conditions of native life we do not think it can be excelled by any similar work from European hands. Much information that this little treatise contains would be found useful to other than natives in warding off sickness from their houses. The chapters, especially, on "Snake-bites" and "bites of rabid animals," should be of value to people whose occupations compel them to reside in the Mofussil."

STATESMAN, DECEMBER 24, 1876.

"—The writer has not simply followed the beaten track; while giving the opinions and views of eminent medical authorities on hygiene, he has used his own eyes, and made suggestions suitable to the habits and circumstances of the people of this country. It is a useful compendium prepared with much care. We are surprised to hear that it is now proposed to supersede this book by Dr. Cuningham's Sanitary Primer.—It would be a gross jobbery if Babu Jadunath's book, which has been in use in our schools for eleven years be surperseded simply because he cannot claim the official influence of Dr. Cuningham."

HINDU PATRIOT JANUARY 5, 1880.

শরীর-পালন।

"—আমরা বাঙ্গলা বা ইংরেজি আর এরূপ পুস্তক দেখি নাই। তাহার বিশেষ কারণ এই যে, ইহা এ দেশের লোকের অবস্থা, দেশের অবস্থা, এবং লোকের আচার ব্যবহারের প্রতি দৃষ্টি রাখিয়া লিখিত হইয়াছে, এবং একজন বহুদর্শী চিকিৎসকের বহুদর্শিতার ফল ইহাতে সন্নিবেশিত হইয়াছে। দুরূহ বৈজ্ঞানিক-তত্ত্ব যাহা সাধারণে বুঝিবে না, তাহা বুঝাইবার চেষ্টা করিয়া পুস্তক দুর্ব্ব্যবহার্য্য করা হয় নাই। অতি সরল ভাষায় এবং নিতান্ত পরিষ্কার রীতিতে অতিশয় প্রয়োজনীয় উপদেশ সকল লিখিত হইয়াছে। বালকে বিনা উপদেশেও ইহা বুঝিতে পারে। আমাদিগের বিবেচনায় রুগ্ন বাঙ্গালীর সন্তানকে যদি কোন গ্রন্থ পড়িতে হয়, তবে এই গ্রন্থ সকলের অগ্রে পড়া উচিত। শুনিয়াছি ভারতবর্ষীয় গবর্ণমেণ্ট স্বাস্থ্যরক্ষা সম্বন্ধে সরল পুস্তকের জন্য পুরস্কার ঘোষণা করিয়াছেন। আমরা এমন বিবেচনা করি না যে ইহার অপেক্ষা উত্তম পুস্তক তাঁহারা পাইবেন—বিশেষ সাহেবের লেখা গ্রন্থ কখন এ দেশীয় লোকের ব্যবহারের উপযোগী হইবে না। আমাদের বিবেচনায় এই গ্রন্থ খানি যাবতীয় ভারতবর্ষীয় ভাষায় অনুবাদিত হইয়া সর্ব্বত্র বিদ্যালয়ে প্রচলিত হওয়া বিধেয়।"

বঙ্গদর্শন। ১২৮৫। অগ্রহায়ণ।

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DESERVING as it is of the name of Amritarasa it has been winnowing fragrance of its name by its most uncommon power of efficacy. It is infallible in the cure of the most obstinate diseases; such as Pthisis, Consumption, Headache, diseases of the Heart, Asthma, Palpitation of the Heart, Acidity, Cholic pains of all kinds, Chronic Fever, Mercurial Affections, Spleen, Jaundice, Liver, Chronic Dysentery and various other disease. In all sorts of Female Affections it greatly contributes to the improvement of health. Mothers whose children were a prey to immediate death after delivery have seen them live and prosper after the application of this wonderful medicine. The medicine has a peculiar quality of being most uninjurious and can be applied to infants and ladies with delicate health without fear.

The cost of a phial is Rs. 4 and postage about Re. 1-4. The parcels for abroad are well-packed and carefully forwarded.

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The medicine is the best of its kind discovered and gives immediate relief. More than ninety per cent. patients are being cured. The cost of fifty pills, which can be administered in more than twenty cases is Rs. 3.

The following are the translation of and extracts from only a few of the testimonials from patients who were cured by the use of my abovenamed medicines. They will be published in full in the form of a Pamphlet soon.

HEM CHUNDRA BANERJI,
Missir Pokhra, Benares.

DEAR SIR,

It is with much pleasure I bear testimony, to the great curative effect of your Cholera Pills purchased of you last year by my brother-in-law Babu Ishan Chundra Banerjee. In numerous cases of cholera it has been proved to be all what was claimed a speedy recovery. It was administered to some 40 cases and I am happy to say all of which proved quite successful, to say the truth it did miracles amongst us. If there be any genuine medicine for cholera I must say your "Cholera Pills" is the only one. I recommend every gentleman to have, during the cholera season, some of these pills in their hands so that they may reap the benefits of it in time. I consider it a boon amongst us and well worth the amount charged for.

You are at liberty to make use of above lines if you desire, as what I say is no exaggeration.

RAM SATYA MOOKERJI,
Behar Indigo Planters Association, Mozaffarpur.

My friend Baboo Kristo Nath Singha was bitterly suffering for about four years from Piles, Asthma and Debility. No one, for a moment, could believe that his health would be restored to him nor had they any hope of his life. As if inspired by the Almighty he began to use your Amritarasa and in a short time life was infused into him. The people here have taken it to be a miracle and the sufferers among them most importunately request you to take them under your treatment.

ESHUR CHUNDRA ROY,
Silk Factory, Chorebagan, Calcutta.

The patient who was suffering from the complication of Fever, Spleen, Asthma and other diseases has been thoroughly cured. His case was a hopeless one to Doctors and Boiddas who were consulted. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is wonderful.

RAM NARAIN SHAHA,
New Medical Hall, Bhaugulpore.

My youngest was under the treatment of many eminent physicians, owing to his suffering from Spleen, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa and sores in mouth, for a protracted period of several years with no effect. At last he had recourse to your Amritarasa by the application of which he has regained his health, beauty and his usual liveliness.

RAKHAL DAS CHUCKERBUTTY,
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shobha.

Why should I refrain from enumerating the excellent qualities of your rare valuable and life-giving medicine "Amritarasa." A friend of mine who suffered for a long time from Head-ache and who tried every medicine English as well as Native has at last been relieved from his disease by using your Amritarasa.

RAJENDRA NATH DUTTA,
Secretary, Royna Club.

Amritarasa has been well-tried in the case of my mother who was suffering from colic pain. The result has been wholesome.

MOHIM CHUNDER BHUTTACHARJEE,
Gungarampore, Dinagepore.

Thanks to your "Amritarasa." I have seen the wonderful recoveries of Baboo Radha Nath Mokerjee and his wife from their respective maladies, fearful chronic dysentery and asthma of many years' standing.

SHAMA CHARN MITTRA,
Bansdiha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was used to check the attacks of Dysentery, Dyspepsia and Fever in a lying-in woman. She has perfectly recovered.

HURRI DOYAL CHOUDRY,
Worookshaha, Burdwan.

The wife of my friend was suffering from dysmenorhœa. In times the discharge of blood in her was frightful, and to such an extent that any one would swoon away before the sight. She was under treatment of every description. I am glad to inform you that she owes her recovery to your Amritarasa only.

RAKHAL DASS CHUCKERBUTTY.
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shabha, Nandan, Burdwan.

One of my relatives is almost entirely cured from the complication of such diseases, as chronic fever, spleen and diarrhœa of 7, 5 and 1 years standing respectively. With all these he was greatly reduced too. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is beyond description.

MADHUB CHANDRA BASU.
Mymari, Burdwan.

Amritarasa holds the most wonderful power of efficacy in the cure of hysteria, my wife had not had any attack of it since she used it.

SOORESH CHANDRA GHOSE.
Asstt. Surgeon, Roorki.

Eighteen times I procured your medicine which being administered in cases of Asthma, Gout, Chronic fever, Acidity and many other diseases proved quite successful except in the cases of two persons; my wife owes her recovery to this medicine.

DOORGA CHURN BANERJEA.
Bhowanipur, Calcutta.

I bought your medicine to the extent of a sum of Rs. 500. This is a wonderful medicine. In most obstinate diseases it has shown its wonderful power of curing as if by charm. Its efficacy has been fully observed in the cure of such diseases as colic pain, asthma, new and chronic consumption, chronic dysentery, hysteria and other female affections.

KYLASH CHUNDRA ROY MAHASOY.
Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate
Dehoorda, Baleswar.

This wretch is not going to leave you even now but this time I have brought with me such happy news that I am sure I will not incur your displeasure.

Last year exactly in this time, I procured 2 phials of your Amritarasa which you might not remember. For the last 20 years I was suffering from Dyspepsia, Doctors and Kobirajes were consulted in vain. It was also made known to you that I was a great opieta. After the receipt of your wonderful medicine I used one of the two phials but not a particle of good had been done to me notwithstanding I was convinced that the medicine will not be of any use to me untill I can renounce the habit of using opium. But you know Sir, what a difficult task it is for a man like myself to leave opium. This year, however, for various reasons I have renounced my old habit of using opium and have used the remaining one phial with a wonderful wholesome result. I am now thoroughly convinced that I will have my relief by using this medicine. The disease being of many years standing I shall have to use it for a long time for which I send you Rs. 22 for four phials of your Amritarasa. Please comply. I request you not to give this medicine to any one accustomed to the use of opium because in doing so it will be brought to misuse.

SHURID CHUNDER BANERJEE
2nd Clerk, Tipperah Post Office.

Ten rupees worth Cholera Pills bought from you were all used with success. All the patients were cured.

ROMONI KANT ROY
Damrah, Manickgunge.

Ninety patients were cured by your Cholera Pills which I procured.

GOPAL CHUNDER ADHOORJA
Maliara, Doorgapore.

I have great pleasure to inform you that I tried your Cholera Pills in fifty cases, in all of which they proved successful except in the cases of 5 or 7 persons whose diseases were in their most advanced state.

C. W. RICHARDSON.
Chairman, Satara Municipality.

I am requested by the Maharajah of Burdwan to inform you that during the outbreak of Cholera here which happened to occur among the Maharaja's servants your pills were tried and proved to be the best remedy in the cur of this infectious disease.

T. B. MILLER.
Private Secretary.

I have great pleasure in saying that in the year 1876 I have cured 80 out of 86 persons suffering from Cholera with the pills of Baboo Hem Chundra Banerjee. The Civil Surgeon of Benares made an enquiry of me regarding these cures and has kept with him all the papers showing the result and written by my own hand.

GOPEE NATH SOOKOOL.
Benares.

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When fitted by Messrs. Corfield and Co.'s process these artificial teeth cause no pain and give no discomfort to the wearer, they are exact imitations of natural teeth, and enable the wearer to articulate properly, and to masticate perfectly, any and every kind of food. They thus not only contribute largely to the personal comfort but also improve the general health by ensuring the proper mastication of food, which cannot be accomplished by those who have lost their teeth and are without good artificial substitutes.

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Extra Draft Hooks, Bolts, Keys, and Pinions, and 8 Extra Iron Coulters for heavy lands.

Howard's Patent Double-Breast Or Ridging Ploughs.

These Ploughs are intended for moulding up or forming ridges for turnips, mangolds, and potatoes. The breasts are fitted in a neat and simple manner: they can be readily expanded or contracted to any required with, and this independently of each other. By simply removing the breasts, which can be done instantly, and attaching the hoes shewn in the annexed engraving, these implements can be used as horse hoes.

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Howard's Patent Iron Dwarf Plough, with one wheel Marked D' each ... ... Rs. 45

This plough is intended to be worked by a small horse or bullock. It is adapted for light land, for stirring loose soil, and for any kind of shallow ploughing where the draught is easy.

The average weight of the above Plough is 1½ cwt.

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The above plough is the most useful made for very hard, rooty, or stony ground, being very strong and reversible.

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This Implement is intended for one row of turnips, potatoes, or beans, or for three rows of wheat, barley, &c. The hoes are made to suit the different widths of the rows, and are so arranged that the frame never projects beyond the outside hoes. The advantage of this arrangement is very great when hoeing highstanding crops.

It is fitted with an expanding harrow, which works behind the implement and brings the weeds to the surface.

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